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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## CHURCH IN THE WOODLANDS.

It nestled 'way down yonder, in the shadow of the pines,
Where the south winds waved the blossoms of the mornin'-glory vines,
And the birds were always singin', and the lillies ever seemed
Like altars bricht to heaven, where the angels knelt and dreamed.

A beacon on life's highway, its silence seemed to say:
"The peace of God is with me forever and a day!
Here rest, ye worn and weary, with red thorns at the breast!
Here find, when life seems dreary, your refuge and your rest."

World-echoes faint and dying—we heard glad notes arise
As the sweet songs of Zion went ringing to the skies!
And all the place around it a glory seemed to vin,
And earth was like a heaven to go to heaven in!

O, fair the every pathway that led to the place
Of Love's own benediction—of Love's angelic face!
The glory seemed to greet us from the window of the blue,
And heaven came down to meet us, and joined the singing, too!

No more we hear that singing in all life's gloom and gleam,
The old paths are deserted—the old church but a dream,
But still its memory lingers, and ever shall abide
Till the happy lights of Canaan shine from the other side.

—Atlanta Constitution.

## ART AND LIFE.

When the earth darkens, and the Voices call—
Old friends', old loves'—what thing that you have done
Will you remember gladly? Will it be
The knowledge hardly won, and at the end
The masterpiece men bow to?

Oh, to paint
Some picture that shall live throughout the years,
And ever be a shining mystery
To them that follow! Oh, from common stone
To carve some miracle of loveliness
That shall not perish! Oh, to write a book
With all the best that you have seen and heard
And suffered, set forth there upon the page
So that, through all the ages, one at least shall read and make you immortal!

So you pray,
Till Art seems Life, but when the Voices call
And the earth darkens, and the stars are veiled,
You will forget the prayer, forget the deed.

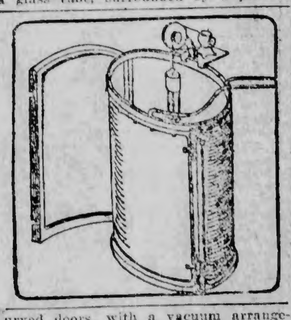
You will remember how you gave a flower
Once to a child that wept, and how the face
Of the tired mother blessed you as the child
Laughed and was quieted. On a time, a word,
And a hand's touch that lingered, gave to one
Tempted and tried the courage that was lost.
Once, long ago, there was a little maid.
And, though the years have hid her, you will know
Her perfect faith the best of all your gain.

Thus when earth darkens and the Voices call
Art will grow less; and small forgotten things
Will steal, like stars into the evening sky
Into your heart, and you will hear the call
And, at the last, make answer, well content.

—Anonymous.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR BLUE PRINTING

Blue prints have become a commercial necessity in many lines of business, and it is the rule in many an establishment to make pictures while the sun shines. The lack of light is the one great drawback to the printing of these and other pictures from the negatives, and it is to overcome this difficulty in the process that Edward Schildhauer, of Chicago, Ill., has designed the apparatus pictured herewith. The object is to press the negative and blue print paper firmly against the glass while an arc light is raised and lowered inside to act on the sensetized paper. The device consists of a glass tube, surrounded by a pair of



urved doors, with a vacuum arrangement for pressing the print and negative irmly against the glass. The doors are bordered with rubber and can be clamped tightly around the tube, forming two pockets with padded backs to smooth e paper flat. To further insure ad- to the glass the air is exhausted he pockets through tubes leading acuum chamber. When the paper negatives are in position a small r is started to raise and lower the lights inside the glass tube until the nting is completed.

## PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

### HUMAN NATURE.

Tomdix—Did you ever cross the ocean?
Hojax—Yes; once.
Tomdix—What were your feelings?
Hojax—Oh, same as usual. I wanted the earth.—Chicago News.

### COULDN'T GIVE HERSELF AWAY.

Charley Easyman—Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?
Willie—Huh! That's what she done fur Mr. Brown last Christmas, and he gave her back to herself before Easter.—New York Times.

### BIAS.

Minnick—O, you're prejudiced against him anyway; he wouldn't stand idly by and hear a friend abused.
Slimick—Certainly not. He'd join right in.—Philadelphia Press.

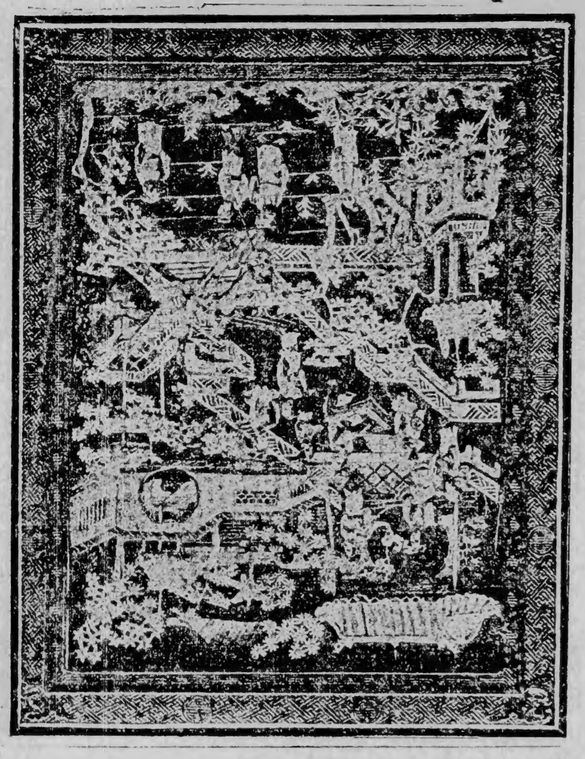
### BETRAYING HIS IGNORANCE.

"I am always putting my foot in it," said Mr. Cumrox, sadly.
"What's the trouble?"
"I am always displaying the fact that I have no taste or refinement. Mrs. C. asked me which of two gowns I preferred and I immediately betrayed my ignorance. I admired the one which cost at least $75 less than the other."—Washington Star.

### LOGIC.

Mr. Doubleduff—But Bilkins is living beyond his means!
Mrs. Doubleduff (petulantly)—Well, you get the same salary as he does. I don't see why you can't live as much beyond your means as he does!—Brooklyn Eagle.

## PICTURE IN FEATHERS BY A CHINESE ARTIST



The hostilities in China have had the effect of bringing over to this country many valuable examples of Chinese art, etc., which in the ordinary course of things would never have been allowed to leave the land of their creation. One of these was offered for sale at Stevens' Auction Rooms in London recently. It is a picture wrought principally in feathers, and was taken from the palace of a well known Prince in Pekin. The background is composed of a curious green cloth, the faces of human figures are exquisitely carved in relief, while the dresses, the greater part of the pagodas, and much of the scenery are made of the delicate blue feathers of the kingfisher, such as are used by Chinese women in their small hair ornaments. The varied shades of blue, blended here and there with the finely marked feathers of the argus pheasant, make up an ornament which is probably unique in this country. The picture is enclosed in a handsomely carved black frame, and measures about twenty-five inches by twenty inches.—New York Journal.

## HANDY SCORE BOOK FOR GOLF PLAYERS

Our illustration shows a very simple and convenient device for registering the score of different games, being especially arranged for golf players in the present instances. The scorer is in the form of a flat book, which may be easily carried in the pocket. The back cover has attached to it a series of split leaves of varied length, each leaf carrying a pair of numbered disks, which show

their successive disks through V-shaped slots cut in the lower edges of the leaves. A feature of this arrangement is that any leaf may be lifted to afford access to the disks it contains without interfering with the other leaves. As the edges of the disk are roughened it is a simple matter to lift the proper leaf and turn the disk to expose the proper number. When the game is ended the total number of strokes is easily obtained by adding the visible figures in each column. In addition to this scoring device the book also carries a paper pad for making permanent record of each score, the sheets being folded through the center and inserted under the wire bale in the back of the book, allowing them to be readily replaced when filled with records. Edward D. Rockwell, of Bristol, Conn., is the patentee.

## JOKE ON NAT GOODWIN.

A lady waved her hands and nodded her head frantically to Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin from the stalls of the Comedy theater just as the curtain was descending, says the London Free Lance.

"Who's that, Max?" asked Mrs. Goodwin of his wife. "I know her face quite well, but can't think of her name."

"She's familiar to me, too," said Miss Elliott (Mrs. Nat Goodwin), "but her name isn't, for I've clean forgtten it."

"Doesn't she write? Why, yes. What, ever does she sign herself? Dear, dear! I shall forget my own name next, or yours." And here Nat Goodwin's face became thoughtful. "I've got it—she's a London correspondent for the Boston Herald for years and years; and, now I come to think of it, there's a well known American actress I remember distinctly being introduced to of the same name as hers."

"Oh, do think of it, there's a dear, Max."

At that instant a card was presented to Mr. Goodwin. It bore a lady's name —"Max Elliott, London correspondent for the Boston Herald."

"Thank goodness, I've found it. Here it is, Max Elliott is the name," shouted Nat Goodwin. Then, turning to his wife, he added: "Now, don't you call to mind that American actress who is——. Why, what's the trouble? Where does the fun come in? Can't you——"

"Oh, Nat!" laughed his lovely wife, "must I really fetch a program to assist your memory?"

And then the truth of it all dawned on him, and with a murmuring of "Great Scott—Max Elliott—my own wife's name—well, well——"

"Yes, dear," said Miss Elliott. "I am the American actress you remember so distinctly being introduced to."

I somehow think it will be a long time before he is allowed to forget it again!

### Had Him Parsing.

"Don't you think it will rain to-day?" said Mr. Meekton's wife casually.

"Madam, dear," said Leonidas, "would you object to repeating that sentence?"

"For what purpose?"

"I wish to make sure whether it is imperative or interrogative."—Washington Star.

## FOOLING THE CLERK.

Mr. Joseph B. Long, of Philadelphia, a guest of the National, takes particular delight in a little joke which he perpetrates upon every hotel clerk he meets, says the Washington Post. Yesterday he sprung it at the National. Walking up to the office counter in the most innocent manner imaginable, he asked, "Where do I live?" The clerk glanced at him, and perceiving that he meant the number of his room, turned the register and began scanning the closely filled page. "Why—er, you—er belong in room number —."

"Number 32?" interrupted Mr. Long, picking out a room number on the register opposite the name of a man named Jones.

"Yes, 32; that's it," said the clerk suddenly. "You're Mr Jones, of New York."

"You are simply great at remembering names and faces," remarked Mr. Long.

"Yes, I never forget one," replied the clerk.

"Good," rejoined Mr. Long; "all the clerks say that. I'm Mr. Long, of Philadelphia; my room is 47. Thanks for the key."

"I'll remember you next time all right," remarked the clerk as Mr Long walked away laughing.

### Not a "Serious" Offense.

For all the ills that baffle human cures,
For every grief that humanity endures,
For hunger's cruel pain and sorrow's dart
And deeper woes that rankle in the heart,
We seek and seek, do confess with shame,
That woman, in the abstract, is to blame.
"Doc" Bixby in Nebraska State Journal.

Allowing that this logic is O. K.,
The argument proceeds as clear as day;
As man is born of woman, 'tis our claim
That for Doc Bixby woman is to blame.
—Minneapolis Journal.

## SEVEN ENGLISH QUEENS NEVER CROWNED

In looking forward to the coronation of King Edward, we all feel how much of grace, and beauty, and interest the presence of Queen Alexandra will lend to the splendors of the scene, and, as a rule, most English queens have been solemnly crowned, whether they reigned in their own right or as wives of royal husbands. To this rule, however, there are seven exceptions. The first was Margaret of France, the young, plain, amiable second wife of Edward I., he had spent so much money in conquering Wales and in trying to conquer Scotland that he could not afford the expense of a coronation for his girl bride, and she had to do without the splendors of the pageant. King Henry VIII. took care that Anne Boleyn should be crowned with extreme magnificence. He desired to show the world how much he loved her and how very much he defied the bishop of Rome. The four wives who succeeded her were never crowned at all. For one thing, money ran short, and for another, there may have lurked, even in his masterful mind, a sense of the "fitness of things" which may have caused him to shrink from publicly crowning so many ladies in such very rapid succession. At any rate, the beloved Jane Seymour, the despised Anne of Cleves, the girlish Catherine Howard and the wary Catherine Parr were never consecrated in public as queen-consorts of England.

Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., refused to be crowned. She was young, she was pretty, she was a French princess, and a bigoted Roman Catholic, and she declined to take part in a state function which would compel her to partake of the Sacrament according to Church of England rites.

Sophia Dorothea of Zell cannot be reckoned amongst the seven, because she was never called queen of England at all. While George I. was being crowned, and anointed, and—bored, the Lady of Ahlden was pining in her long, monotonous captivity.

Caroline of Brunswick is the last, and most remarkable, instance of the uncrowned English queens. Though George IV. had been forced from popular indignation to give up the bill of pains and penalties against her, nothing would induce him to let her share his coronation. She was not permitted to be present in Westminster Abbey at all. Repulsed from all the entrances, she returned to her house to die within three weeks of a violent fever, brought on by months of fearful excitement. The strained cord snapped. The brave heart was broken at last.—Eleanor F. Cobby in London Queen.

## GIANT BUTTER MAKERS.

Dairies of the twentieth century are great factories full of machinery. Instead of being skimmed the milk is put into a centrifugal apparatus, which, after a few whirls, separates the cream from the milk, even to the uttermost particle.

When it comes to the butter making, the contrivances employed are equally

astonishing. A picture printed herewith shows two of the giant churns used in a modern and up-to-date dairy establishment.

It is interesting to consider how, with in hardly more than a quarter of a century, the primitive churn, manipulated with a dasher by the hands of the robust country milkmaid, has developed into a machine of such formidable proportions, capable of turning out thousands of pounds of butter daily.—New York Herald.

### Rural Philosophy.

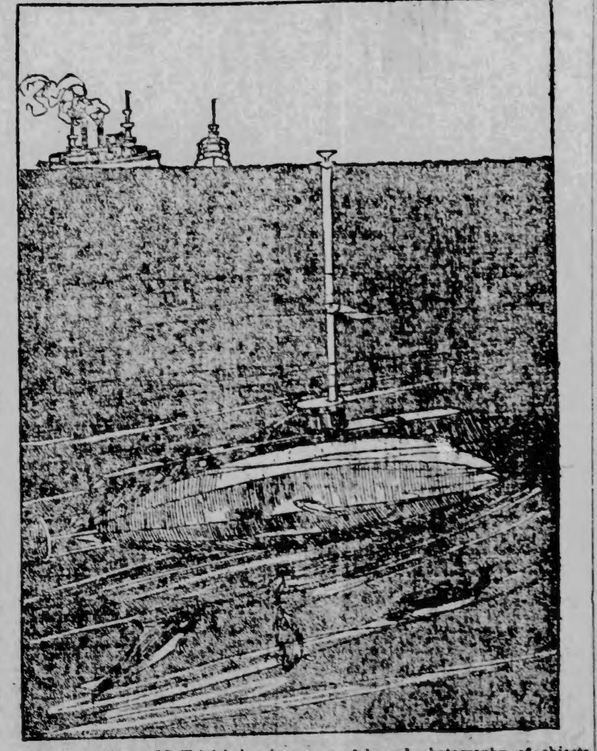
The following bit of rural philosophy was overheard in a farmyard in the east of England the other day:

"James, my son," said the man, who stood mixing milk and water, "ye see what I'm a-doin' of?"

"Yes, father, replied James; "you're a-pouring water into the milk."

"No, I'm not, James. I'm a-pouring milk into the water, so, if anybody axes you if I put water into the milk, you tell 'em no. Allus stick to the truth, James. Cheatin' is bad enough, but lyin' is wuss."—Tit-Bits.

## Clepioscope for Submarine Vessels



A Roman engineer, M. Trulzi, has invented a tube with crystal prisms, whereby those in a submarine boat can see what is going on at the surface of the water. The instrument is called the clepioscope.

The experiments have been entirely successful, and photography of objects on the water is possible thereby from a vessel beneath.

The experiments were made on board the submarine Il Delphino, and in the presence of Sig. Morin, the minister of marine, says the Chicago Tribune.

# THE COLONIALS.

## A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

[Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant trading in Montreal, had been kidnapped by the Indians, and about a year before the story opens, in the autumn of 1772, had been bought by old Aneeb, chief of the Pottowattomie who had adopted her as his daughter. She appears suddenly to two voyageurs camped on the shore of Lake Huron, and appeals to them to rescue her. The younger of the two men tries to buy her from the old Indian, but all his efforts are refused. Finally Aneeb gives the girl her liberty on condition that the young trapper, Frank Ellery, undertakes to deliver her to her father, and that they travel in the company of a party of soldiers, also camped on the shore. The conditions are accepted, the girl is turned over to the lieutenant in command and taken to the hut he occupies. Arrangements are made to leave for Detroit on the morrow.]

### CHAPTER V—BENJY.

The little wary trapper was not satisfied. While Frank went slowly back to his campfire, deep in thought, Benjy strolled about the soldiers' camp. From time to time he nodded to himself. The soldiers' tents were close together; that was good. To post sentries against the Indians, even in daytime, was wise. The men worked hard at the boats, even though the officer was not in sight—a sure sign that they feared him. But the lieutenant's cabin was full ninety feet from the nearest tent, where, guarded by the stream, in case of an Indian attack it could easily be taken by surprise.

Benjy edged toward it by degrees. He wished to know where Alice was, and what the officer was doing. He put on his face the look of a Yankee idler, open-mouthed and vacant, giving no sign of the quick intelligence that lay beneath. He saw the lieutenant leave the cabin and come toward him, smiling, but with thoughtful eyes. "He is planning," thought Benjy, and touched his hat to the spruce young fellow.

"Hey?" said the lieutenant, sharply. "Who are you? O, I see. With the girl, eh?"

"Not exactly, sir," grinned Benjy, touching his cap again. "Too old now, sir."

The lieutenant glanced him up and down, quickly and keenly. He set his lips and moved as if to pass on, but paused again, and spoke. "But once—eh?" He watched the old man closely.

"Eh? eh?" snickered Benjy.

The lieutenant's features relaxed and he smiled. "In regard to the girl. That fellow with you means to—eh? Of course he has no idea of giving her up."

Benjy shrugged cynically. "Young blood, lieutenant."

"But look here, then," said the lieutenant with interest. "Is he particular? He likes money? He can wait?"

"We all like money, lieutenant." Benjy's cocked eye revealed depths of worldly wisdom.

"Well," said the lieutenant, pleased. "Here then." He gave a coin. "And another for your friend. There will be more at the end of the trip."

"Thank you, sir." The lieutenant walked on; Benjy turned toward his own camp fire, cunningly smiling to himself. The farther he went, the more the look of cunning gave room to the lines of sober thought. Frank sat by the fire, idly employed in casting sticks into the stream. His smile to Benjy had a tinge of sadness.

"Good-by my plans," he said.

Benjy stood in front of him. "Ye should have thought of that before."

"There was only one thing to do," said the young man. "But, oh, I have looked forward to meeting Dickey again. And the good old town, and friends. Now we are perhaps even going to London. May I find the child's parents soon?"

"Romance!" retorted Benjy. "Think you to find them at all? Think of the trouble and the money."

"I do not care," said Frank.

"And the time!" emphasized the old man.

"I know," he said and sighed.

"Why then did ye do it? Better give her up at once, and perhaps make money instead of losing it."

"Benjy!"

"'Tis advice from better judge than I," said Benjy. "I do but pass it on. There are some guineas to be made. Some three or four."

"What do you mean?" asked the young man sternly.

"Why gave you her to the lieutenant?" broke out the older angrily. "Had ye no eyes?"

"'Twas Aneeb's condition. I could not free her else."

"Have ye freed her? Think ye so? Look here, then." His voice and action took on more energy.

coins on his palm and extended the hand—all knotted sinew, bone and callous—toward the other.

"Two half guineas," said Francis. "Well."

"Where got I them?" Benjy cried. "Where get I them? Who gave them me just now?"

The young man flushed and sprang up. He put a hand on Benjy's shoulder and searched his face with his glances. Benjy pursed his gnarled face and nodded grimly. Frank turned away. "His servant is coming," he said. "Make sure, Benjy. Draw him out."

As Tabb approached, the woodsmen were lolling again by their fire. He greeted familiarly: "Good day to you again." Cheerfully answered Benjy: "And a good day for us all." Tabb squatted by the glowing coals and began to push pieces of wood into their depths.

"So you're going with us, after all?"

"Ay," said Benjy. "Are you willing?"

Tabb grinned. "Why not? You've set fun afoot, and I come in for my profit."

To conceal his wince, Frank turned his head away. But Benjy hitched companionably forward. "Hey?" he said. "The lieutenant pays, hey?" He stretched out a tough forefinger and prodded Tabb in the waist. His mouth opened wide in a cackle.

Tabb winced and chuckled. "Pays?" Indeed he pays. What, have you not something already?"

Benjy opened his hand and showed the two half-guineas. "Ay," he said still grinning. "Ay."

Tabb thrust his hand in his pocket and brought out their counterpart. "Be sure he pays. And 'tis evident that your friend knew the way to his heart. There's a morsel there in the hut"—and he winked again at Benjy—"tenderer than can be found on London streets. Ay, I'll warrant the lieutenant is in high good humor."

"For sure," agreed Benjy.

Tabb settled himself to chat. "'Twill be easier for us poor devils after this. His temper has been short. And he'll think better of the woods. Odds, but he has cursed them! No gaming, he says, nor wine, nor women. Well, you've supplied him with this last, and the final bottle of wine is to be opened to-night. I've put it to its neck in the stream below, to cool it."

"And the girl pleased the lieutenant?"

"Would she not you? Odds, man, she's a beauty. Better than Spain or Portugal could give, he says. And he's been there."

"Too young," objected Benjy.

"Nay," said Tabb sagely.

"And innocent-like."

"But there's the wine. He's knowing. Wine's always the best way."

Francis sat silent, but the keen old man saw passion in the back that slightly moved. He knew his lad, and laid a hand upon his shoulder. Frank quieted. Benjy went on with his talk to Tabb.

"The lieutenant's an old hand."

"True," cried Tabb. "An early growth."

Benjy laughed and nodded, pushing Tabb again in the ribs. "Ay," he said, "Ay, ay." He ogled and laughed again, pointing with his thumb.

Tabb grinned. "What is it?" he asked. "D'ye mean me?"

"You?" cried Benjy. "Of course I mean you, Man and master like. That's what I'm thinking."

"Well," snickered Tabb. "Well, I say nothing of that." The compliment tickled him.

"Then Benjy sobered. "But do we," he queried earnestly, "come in for more, at the end?"

"Ay," said Tabb easily. "Of course. Three guineas apiece, belike, and the lass herself. Are ye willing?"

"Yes," answered Benjy. "She'll be a hindrance before long, hey? 'Tis the way. But when, then? Montreal or Detroit?"

"Even before," said Tabb. "It may be. If you leave the company before we get to Detroit, will not that suit ye?"

"Ay," said Francis, turning. "Before we get to Detroit. 'Twill suit well."

"Well, men," said Tabb, rising. "'Tis arranged. I'll tell the lieutenant."

"Oho!" exclaimed Benjy, rising also. "You came for this, then?"

"Yes," said Tabb. "Then the girl will not be seen at Detroit, ye see. And the lieutenant will pay well."

"We shall be satisfied," said Francis.

"Good evening to ye, then." Tabb went away.

Francis turned to the fire and appeared to be studying its glow. The deep gleam in his eye seemed a reflection of the ruddy coals. Benjy, since Frank said nothing, threw himself on the ground and lay quiet. A long while they stayed so. Slowly the sun sank, casting upon little clouds far overhead bright reflections from the delphin colors of the dying day. They paled; the sky grew cold blue; the night was coming. The soldiers were heard at their meal; all work had ceased, and merriment began. But while fires blazed up brightly in the English camp, the fire of the woodsmen died to ashes. Darkness was coming.

Then Frank arose in the dusk and began to gather together the articles that lay near. Benjy attentive, helped. They brought the canoe to the water's edge, and laid their belongings within it. The powder keg, the axes and the utensils went in. But the furs Frank left lying where they were. Benjy whispered reflectively: "The black and silver fox skins?"

It was only a little bale, and worth a woodsman's fortune. But Frank thrust it under a bush. "Not an extra pound," he said. They put into the canoe their blankets, then Francis laid his rifle in. Benjy hesitated to relinquish his.

"No," said Frank again with decision. "Only our hangers." He looked to the lake, then up the little river, glimmering in the last light. "You know whither the stream leads, Benjy?"

"Ay."

Francis pointed to the cabin. There was a light within it. "Quietly now!" he whispered. His words were as the breath of the wind. Quietly the two stole towards the soldiers' camp.

### CHAPTER VI.—"WHAT WE ARE ABOUT TO RECEIVE."

Alice still waited in the cabin. As the day drew to a close, strange feelings came upon her. She did not understand the vague fears that rose within her breast; she knew that she dreaded something. Then she chilled herself. She was with her own people at last; should she be afraid now? And of what?

She saw the lieutenant walking by the shore, up and down. Behind him the sunset colors were gradually fading. She watched him, and the fascination of a continued wonder grew upon her. Why was he so kind to her, so strangely kind? He turned and began to walk toward the cabin, and she withdrew hastily into the shadow.

He came to the door and called her to him. With a Land beneath her chin he turned her face to his. He read her countenance, seeing not her innocence and sweetness, but beauty and all flesh delights. But something shone on her cheek, and he asked in surprise: "You have been weeping? Are you longing for savagery?"

"Oh, no, sir," she answered. "But they have been so kind."

"And I? Am I not kind?"

"Yes, sir," she replied. "Oh, yes!"

"Then forget these Indians. Shall you not see your father soon?"

At the words her eyes sparkled, and she gave him thanks; but finding he still held her she made a little hasteful movement to release herself. He let her go and she shrank back to a seat by the window. Then he called Tabb, and ordered candles and the supper.

Tabb came with the candle box and a burning pine splinter. He lit the candles, sticking them on projections of the logs, with an eye to safety and economy. "Plenty of candles!" ordered the lieutenant, striding up and down. Tabb lighted more candles, till the dark place was bright. Then he brought the meal.

It was all strange to the child who watched. Pleasure grew as she saw familiar things. The candles first gave her a thought of home and as she looked about the cabin she realized that once more she was in a house. There was a real table, though but slats across trestles; there were stools; she need no lonrer sit upon the ground. There were dishes, no more bowls of bark; knives and forks were there and even napkins. When she saw these last she could not keep from smiling.

Then she saw the meaning glances of the men, and flushed. The coarse, bold servant and the smiling master cast upon her an undefined oppression. Her eyes sank to the ground, but she was lovely even so, and the lieutenant watched her still.

Tabb brought the smoking meal. The officer unclasped his belt and hung it on a peg.

"Tabb," he said, "remove the sentry from this end of the line—tell the sergeant to have it done. See that none of the men come near. Wait till I ask for the wine, and then—keep away from here yourself!"

The servant saluted and went out.

His master invited the girl. "Will you come to the table, Alice?"

Alice was a lass of wit; her spirits rose, and her confidence came back. She seated herself as a lady should, and looked demurely at the lieutenant. "We have no chaplain. Will you say grace, sir?"

He stared. Was this a trader's daughter? But he seated himself quickly, clasped his hands and bowed his head above his plate. "For all that we are about to receive——" he began, and finished the blessing without mistake.

For all that we are about to receive! His eye gleamed as he watched here. Tabb, returning, passed the food. She helped herself, and ate daintily. Smiling, she spoke easily, yet earnestly: "I owe you for this meal and your protection I thank you." Earnestly, yet easily, as one that has seen society. He answered with the air of the companion of Fox, and modestly disclaimed all thanks.

For all that we are about to receive! She pleased him more and more. If she were cultured, so much the better. He need not leave her at Detroit; in London she would be an ornament. To support a mistress would be costly on his present pay, yet, once a captain, and with the allowance from his uncle—why, it could be done! His heart began to beat joyously. "Alice, you shall go to London!" he cried, and then loudly: "Tabb, the wine!"

Tabb brought the opened bottle and took from their mahogany case the glasses. Then shoving his master's look, he joined his fellow-soldiers at the fire.

"'Tis wine of France," said the lieutenant, as he filled her glass. "Alice, you must know that officers on the march cannot always have the best. Would this were better." And now, little one, drink to our return."

But with returning disquiet she shrank from the wine. "I—I would rather not, sir."

"And why not?"

"Father would seldom let me take it. 'Tis not for girls, he said."

"But this is a rare occasion and I am a good friend. Am I not?" He touched her hand across the narrow table. "To please me, Alice, drink!"

She withdrew her hand from his, and avoided the glance of his eager eyes. He looked at her comfortably. "Surely," she said, "at first to our return. First to the king."

"To the king then," he said. "Drink, little one."

She took up the glass; he drank, she sipped. "And now to our return," he urged. Again the wine passed her lips.

The wine warmed him, but she more than the wine. He looked at her constantly, strangely; he leaned toward her, and his breath came in her face. They finished eating. He pushed by the plates away, and leaned back to drink more. To the consent she could not refuse to toast the queen. Again she sipped, and next must drink to the prince royal. "But you will have me toast all the royal family," she cried, protesting her dismay. To please him, she looked arch. To placate the insistence which she did not understand she smiled and appeared attentive. He grew talkative and spoke of many things, of London and most of all, with its sights, its people, its great houses, its great men.

She knew London and its great men. "Dr. Johnson," she asked, "Do you know Dr. Johnson?"

He looked blank. "No, who is he?" A writer, eh? Oh, great men are not of that sort. The Duke of Grafton is a great man, and young Fox, and Bedford who hates him, and Rigby. But you know London, Alice? To London! Drink to London!" He took her wrist and tried to lift her glass to her lips.

"But you have drunk too much, sir, already," she said, and shifted her glass to the other hand. It was herself, and not the wine, that intoxicated him, but she could not distinguish. She knew not what to do, but smiled prettily in the face of the excited man. "Therefore let me leave you. You will call your servant to show me where I may sleep?"

"Sleep?" he said. "Not yet. Ah, Alice; little Alice! Go not yet. Come, drink once more."

"Lieutenant, let me go," she begged.

"Lieutenant!" he repeated, low and tenderly. He moved around the table to her side. "Henry is my name. To you I have no title. Call me Henry."

"Henry, then," she answered. "But pray let me go."

"Drink first," he urged. "You must drink." As she did not move he seized her wrist again, to lift her hand.

The fear in her eyes did not shame him; she was beautiful even in her fright. Her lips parted; she resisted him, panting. "Please, please!" she begged, but he used force. As still she resisted, the wine was spilled. He released her hand; she set the glass down, and endeavoring to move away, raised her napkin. "Give it me," he said, and took it from her. He brushed the drops from her bodice, as she sat trembling. "But there is some on your throat." He caught her by the waist, and bending her head, tried to kiss it away.

A voiceless terror came upon her. She struggled guessing. Was no one near? Could she not scream? His head was near to hers; he crushed her closer, and suddenly darting, kissed her throat.

She shivered at the touch of his lips. Then she sat quiet. He marked it with triumph. He pressed his lips firmer against the soft skin. As still she sat motionless, his delight increased. "She is mine!"

A heavy hand fell on his shoulder. He sprang upright.

The young woodsman, his guide, was leaning across the table, his arm still extended. Behind him was the older man. And Alice sat with a face of heavenly relief. The young man harder drew himself erect; there was a grim smile on his face, a grim tone in his voice, as he spoke: "Your pardon, lieutenant."

Blood rushed into the officer's face. "You rascal!" he cried. "Leave the cabin! Speak to the sergeant if you want anything."

"I want something here," said the woodsman.

The lieutenant threw a coin upon the table. "Begone!" he said. "To-morrow will do. And never enter this place without knocking."

"Never again," Frank muttered to Alice. "Come," he said.

"Alice," cried the lieutenant. "Remain!"

"Take her, Benjy," said Frank. "I will follow."

Benjy reached out to take her hand. She moved with averted face past the lieutenant to meet him. "Lower!" exclaimed the Englishman haughtily and confidently. "I will pay you." He snatched from the table a pointed knife and struck Benjy under the arm.

"Ah!" said the old man—once, and once again.

Furious, Frank caught with naked hands at the lieutenant. But he withdrawing the knife, struck again with the bloody blade. Frank could save himself

## Discovery of Unknown Poem of Robert Burns

ROBERT BURNS.

The following verses were recently found among some papers belonging to the late Mrs. Berrington, who died in 1885. During the great part of her life Mrs. Berrington lived in Monmouthshire at no great distance from Ittoa Court, the home of Mrs. Curre, to whom, according to the indorsement on the manuscript, the verses were addressed by Burns. Mrs. Curre, who died in 1823, was the daughter of John Bushby, of Tinwald Downs, in Dumfriesshire. The copy from which the verses were printed in Macmillan's Magazine is in the early handwriting of the late Miss Eliza Waddington, whose family also lived in Monmouthshire:

O look na young lassie, sae softly and sweetly!
O smile na, young lassie, sae sweetly on me!
There's nought waur to bear than the mild glance of pity
When grief swells the heart and the tear blins the ee.

Just such was the glance of my bonnie lost Nancy,
Just such was the glance that once brightened her ee,
But lest in the smile sae impressed on my fancy,
And cauld in the heart that sae dear was to me.

Ilka wee flow'ret we grieve to see blighted,
Cowring and wither'ing in frost nipped plain;
The naist turn of spring shall awaken their beauty;
But ne'er can spring wauken my Nancy again.

And was she less fair than the flow'rs of the garden
Was she less sweet than the blossoms of May?
O, was na her cheek like the rose and the lily,
Like the sunny waving glance at the cairnie o' day?

And O sic a heart, sae gude and sae tender!
Weel was it fitted for beauty sae leal;
'Twas as pure as the drop in the bell o' the lily,
A wee glinting gem wr nought to conceal.

But the bush and the smile and the dark eye maid glances,
I prized them the maist, they were love's kind return,
Yet far less the loss of sic beauty lamented,
'Twas the love that she bore me that gaes me to mourn.

—Chicago Tribune.

only by leaping back. The lieutenant turned to his sword upon the wall.

Frank grasped at his own hanger; the scabbards grated as the blades flew out. The officer lunged; the other parried. Struck violently by both weapons, the table tottered, then, with its weight of dishes, it fell with a crash between the men.

Benjy leaned against the wall, breathing quickly. Alice, with wide eyes, watched the two fighters. The woodsman attacked the soldier. Frank bestrode the debris of the table and pressed on the lieutenant; steel clashed, sparks flew. The Englishman's face was red, the provincial's pale; the eyes of both gleamed with anger. The fight was edge against point. The lieutenant thrust twice; the other parried and pushed forward with determination. Once at close quarters, the lieuteant saw his long weapon would be useless. He gave ground and thrust again. Another parry; he found himself at the wall. He lunged. The other, coming forward recklessly, his moments precious, parried with force. The sword was wrenched to one side. Francis rushed with guard and cut the officer on the temple. Man and sword fell clattering.

Frank turned and sprang to the old man's side. "We must go. We have scant time. Alice, I will carry him. Follow you close."

Too late. A form filled the entrance. Alice darted toward it eagerly. "Aneeb!"

The Indian cast a glance of hatred at the young man. "So you fight for her already!" He caught the girl's hand and disappeared with her in the darkness. Frank lifted Benjy to his shoulder and sought to follow. They were gone.

It was too late to hesitate. The camp was alarmed. Soldiers bearing torches were coming with shouts. He ran around the cabin and hastened with his burden to the canoe.

To be continued.

## AERIAL KITE VESSEL.

The latest areial vessel, invented by a German youngster, sails the ether blue quite satisfactorily, and has been received by young and old quite enthusiastically, because it gives opportunity for the inauguration of quite exciting races. The hull is formed of two pieces of cardboard, shaped like a half moon, the mast and spars being whittled out of pine and the sail consisting of tough tissue paper.

The maintenance of the equilibrium is secured by a proper amount of ballast in the shape of a lump of lead affixed to the end of the mast extending through the bottom of the boat. Suspended by wooden pulleys and impelled by the wind the arial yacht travels gracefully and fast up along the kite line, to be checked a few feet below the kite by a large disk of stiff cardboard. Otherwise there would be swift destruction of the kite and an inglorious tumble of the entire outfit.

The sail is maintained in its raised position by a string, whose lower end is

secured in a notch. On striking the cardboard the bowsprit is pushed back, thus releasing the string, causing the sail to drop, and then the toy slides back to terra firma again.—New York Herald.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

MISS OR MRS.

She—I want to get a necktie for a gentleman.

Clerk—Yes, miss; here are some very pretty ones for $1.

She—O, I don't want to pay more than a quarter.

Clerk—Yes, madam, does your husband like dark or light colors?—Philadelphia Press.

MRS. MALAPROP.

"And how did you enjoy Paris?"

"Beautifully. Do you know we have become perfect Parasites."—Los Angeles Times.

FRIENDS.

The "friend indeed" is certainly not the "friend at whose earnest solicitation we stand for office;" everybody knows he is a fiction."—New York Sun.

BOORISH.

"The boor! Of course I refused him."

"But why do you think him a boor?"

"Why, when I refused him he didn't propose again."—New York Sun.

LITTLENESS.

"It's a small village."

"So small they call a shop a store?"

"Oh, smaller than that. That call a store an emporium."—New York Sun.

CULTURE AND CONSCIENCE.

One effect of culture is to make the voice of conscience too polite to interrupt.—New York Sun.

## DOMESTIC REFORM.

Once upon a time there was a woman who married a Man to Reform him.

And she did.

She made him Quit his Evil Ways, and he did not Drink, nor Chew, nor Smoke, nor Swear, nor Stay out at Nights.

In fact, he became as Mild as Skim Milk.

Now, when the Result was Achieved, the Woman began to Worry. He had lost his Charm for her. She Discovered that she had been more Interested in his Faults than in his Virtues, because after she had Panned him out he didn't Assay worth a Cent along the Line of Good Qualities. He was simply a Negative Equation.

But the Man had Some Sense, after all. He saw what was Bothering her, so he Swore just a little, and Drank just a little, and Smoked occasionally, and took a Chew on the Sly.

Then she had the Fun of Reforming him all over Again. And she was perfectly Happy, because she could Point with Pride to him at regular Intervals.

Moral—A little Backsliding adds to the Interest of the Good Work.—Baltimore American.

As to Mrs. W.

Johnson—What do you mean by saying Mrs. Wayover looked all neck and shoulders at the Browns' ball last night?

Thompson—Well, she had the appearance of beginning where she left off.—Town Topics.

Wouldn't See Him.

He—Dedbroke is a mean chap.

She—Why?

He—The doctor told him he was losing his eyesight, so he came around and asked me for $20 until he saw me again.—Boston Herald.

A FOWL TIP. Buy an incubator for that your wife or child can run. Get the SURE HATCH. It succeeds where others fail. Large catalog; hundreds of photo views and valuable information sent free. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Inch. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.


# That Lame Back

You can hardly straighten up, the back feels so sore. There's a chance that it is kidney "trouble," and that is something which it is dangerous to neglect. The best medicine for disease of the kidneys is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The use of this medicine has resulted in some remarkable cures. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, purifies the blood and relieves the kidneys from clogging impurities.

"I feel it my duty to let you know that I have recently advised a young gentleman who was suffering badly with kidney and bladder disease to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Frank Startz, M. D., of Flatonia, Fayette Co., Texas. "He bought four bottles from our druggist here, and after he had used the first bottle he began to improve. Sometimes he was unable to walk ten steps; now he can ride any horse without any pain in his back and he looks as well and sound as a young boy. His age is only 25. He has suffered for nearly three years, and several other doctors called the case incurable, but I had confidence in Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I have been offered one hundred dollars several times already for my kind advice, but I would not accept it because I want everybody to know what Dr. Pierce's famous medicine can do.

"This testimony is absolutely true, and the reason I haven't mentioned the young gentleman's name is because he don't want to have his name published."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The sole motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the action of the sluggish liver. They should always be used with "Discovery" when there is need of a laxative.


# Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Margaret Warrener, by Alice Brown, is a novel of Boston people. It is fascinating, and portrays a marked phase of our modern American life.

Before the Dawn, by Edmund Noble and his wife. It is a Russian story, the title referring to the early seventies, before the educational reforms in Russia.

The Mississippi Valley in History of that portion of our country by James K. Hosmer, who has given much study to the work. It is an interesting and valuable book.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The King's Ring, by Zacharias Topelius, is a Swedish novel of the period of Gustavus Adolphus, and the Thirty Years' War. The story is one of much force and originality.

Our Devoted Friend, the Dog, by Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton, is a large and handsome volume filled with stories of dogs and profusely illustrated with halftone pictures of noted dogs and of scenes in which they are prominent.

Laurel, the Love Letters of an American Girl, is a pretty American love story, told in the letters of the heroine. It is pleasant reading.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Two Treaties of Paris and the Supreme Court, by Sidney Webster, is a clear exposition of the supreme court decisions as to the power to acquire territory, and its control of it afterwards. One line of opinions was rendered under the treaty of Paris, in 1803, by which we acquired Louisiana; the other, under the treaty which ended the war with Spain.

Tragedies of the Great Waters, by Thomas Janvier, consists of four stories of down by the seas, sombre in color, but beautifully told.

When Love Is Young, by Prof. Rolfe Gilson, is the pretty title of a most charming novel, which treats of the unfolding of love in a boy's heart.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Dutch Life in Town and Country, by P. M. Hough, gives a striking description of life among the people of the Netherlands. It is not a novel, but a descriptive work, well illustrated, with pictures, showing the quaint and curious customs of the Dutch.

Romance of Renaissance Chateaux, by Elizabeth W. Champney, is a beautiful book in which are told, with grace and skill, stories of the most famous French chateaux.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Orloff and His Wife, by Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, is a collection of stories, named from the first in the volume. The force and power of the stories is wonderful.

The Education of the American Citizen, by President Hadley, of Yale college, presents an excellent view of the entire range of the essentials to the development of the ideal citizen.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:

Because of Conscience, by Amy E. Blanchard, is a romance of Huguenot life in old New York. It is a pretty story, prettily told.

The Lover Fugitives, by John Finnemore, is a historical romance of the Monmouth rebellion in England, in the seventeenth century. The hero is made to relate his adventures in a brisk manner.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

This house sends four new handbooks: Magic, a small book explaining stage illusions, with directions. Nursing is a practical and valuable treatise on the care of the sick. Fortune Telling gives the various methods used in this pretended art. Love Letters tells the etiquette of introductions, courtships and proposals, with models of letters.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Princess Puck, by Una L. Silberral, is a love romance of English life, and a fresh, clean, wholesome and attractive story.

A Short History of the Revolution, by Everett Tomlinson, condenses in one book the events of our struggle for independence. Fifty pull-page illustrations add to its value.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

St. Nazarius, by A. C. Farquharson, is a novel which is a masterpiece of intense characterization. The story is always interesting and the end unforeseen.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago:

My Host, The Enemy, by Franklin Welles Calkins, is a book of interesting stories of life in the upper Missouri country, and many of them are real events in the life of the author.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

From the above house comes a beautiful souvenir edition of When Knighthood Was in Flower, known as the Julia Marlowe edition, with a number of illustrations of scenes from the play.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Most Famous Loba, by Nellie K. Blisset, is a picturesque tale of knights and ladies and troubadours, a romance of Carcassonne in the thirteenth century. It is an exciting story.

## NATHAN HALE.

One hero dies—a thousand new ones rise,
As flowers are sown where perfect blossoms fall—
Then quite unknown—the name of Hale now cries
Wherever duty sounds her silent call.
With head erect he moves, and stately pace,
To meet an awful doom—no ribald jest
Brings scorn or hate to that exalted face,
His thoughts are far away, poised and at rest.
Now on the scaffold see him turn and bid
Farewell to home, and all his heart holds dear,
Majestic presence—all man's weakness hid,
And all his strength in that one hour made clear—
"I have one last regret—that is to give
But one poor life, that my own land may live!"
—William Ordway Partridge in Harper's Weekly.

# ISLE OF MAN AND ITS TAILLESS CATS

## Indigenous Breed of Felines Is a Blot on Its Fame.

The news that Mr. Hall Caine has been elected a "key" by an overwhelming majority brings to mind the curious anomaly existing in the Isle of Man. This little island, which measures only thirty-three miles by twelve, is a remarkable survival of feudal days in the very centre of the British isles. Situated in the middle of the Irish channel, nearly equidistant from England, Ireland and Scotland, the Isle of Man has a separate existence, and is itself a little kingdom whose ruler is the ruler of Great Britain. When the ordinary Englishman is asked what this isle is famous for, he will invariably answer its cats, which have no tails. As a matter of fact, there is an indigenous breed of cats without tails, and this unfortunate circumstance has caused the little island to be regarded in a humorous light which its history and its traditions ill deserve.

The isle in the first period of history was the stronghold of the Druids, and when the Britons were driven into the west of England it formed part of the Welsh kingdom. Early in the tenth century it was seized by the vikings, and in 1266 passed by the sale from Norway to Scotland for the sum of 5,000 marks. In 1333 it was seized by the English, and Earl Salisbury was granted complete royal rights over his tiny domain. Soon after it was sold to Sir William le Scrope, whose deed of purchase states that he bought of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, the Isle of Man, with the title of King and the right of being crowned with a crown of gold. This owner, like many nobles of his time, soon after came to the scaffold, and then the island passed successively to the Earl of Northumberland and Sir John de Stanley, the latter of whom passed it down to a long line of descendants. For exactly 300 years the history of the Stanleys was bound up with the Isle of Man, till it passed to the Duke of Athol. In 1765 the British Parliament obtained proprietary rights, and in 1825 obtained complete possession for the sum of £416,000, a large sum when we consider the small territory purchased.

The government of the island was, up till 1866, more or less of an oligarchy. There are three estates—the Governor, the council, and the House of Keys, or Parliament—which, together, constitute what is known as the Court of Tynwald.

The council consists of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the attorney general, the receiver general, the two deemsters, or chief justices, made familiar to the public by Hall Caine's writing; the clerk of the rolls, water bailiff, archdeacon, and two vicars general. There are twenty-four keys, and up to 1866 they held office by a unique method of filling up vacancies by the self-election of others. In 1866, when the second reform agitation was sweeping through Great Britain, this was changed. Hitherto on the death of a "key" two nominations were made, of whom the governor selected one, for the filling of the vacant post. Henceforward the House of Keys consented to become representative, and they are now elected for the period of seven years.

Not the least interesting feature of the Isle of Man is the fact that it has its own bishop, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat in the House of Lords, without the privilege of a vote, however. The establishment of this bishopric is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is supposed to have been established by Pope Gregory IV. in the ninth century. The name "Sodor" is of forgotten derivation, though it is supposed to mark the period when the Hebrides were in possession of the Norsemen and divided into Nordor and Sodor, or north and south.

The Manx language, which is similar to the Gaelic, is not yet extinct and the people still pursue their primitive ways, touched superficially by the doctrines of modern times, but little changed from the days when the Stanleys held sway in their kingdom.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## YOUTHFUL PANTHEISM.

Stanley Gorsuch, the little 3-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Gorsuch, of Churchville, Md., has reached the point in his career where his life has resolved itself into one big interrogation point, says the Baltimore Sun. His relatives are besieged from morning to night with questions—and, not easy, simple things, but inquiries into most profund subjects. A few days ago he asked, "Where is God?"

"God is everywhere."

The general answer failed to satisfy the small questioner.

"Here; in this room?"

"Yes, Stanley."

"Out on the porch?"

"Yes, Stanley."

"Down in the barn?"

"Yes."

"Whereabouts in the barn?"

"Oh, everywhere."

"In Tom's milk cans down in the barn?"

"Oh, yes, Stanley; everywhere. Now, run away and play."

Bed time came soon and put an end to questions. The next morning the small boy had apparently forgotten all about his interrogations of the night before. Soon after breakfast he disappeared and every corner of the house was searched for him. At a last resort somebody went down to the barn, and, sure enough, there was Stanley, trotting around among the milk cans, leaning away over the sides and looking down into the cans—looking for God.

Too Good.

Hi Tragedy—Our friend Hamphatt is still at liberty, I believe.

Lowe Comerdy—Yes, and do you know he rather rejoices in it.

Hi Tragedy—Is he really glad that he hasn't a job.

Lowe Comerdy—Yes. You see, it enables him to prove his statement that genuine art doesn't appeal to the public nowadays.—Philadelphia Press.

## QUAINT PHILOSOPHY

### In an Advertisement.

When a man acts as he believes the Infinite within him would have him act, he draws power to himself from unseen sources; that power may be shown in many ways.

Things work smoother, plans carry out, people begin to say, "lucky;" "he's a winner," "everything he touches succeeds," etc., etc.

Ever try it? If you ever do, you will agree that it is the greatest proposition on earth.

There is a marvelous potency behind the man who acts in a simple, straightforward way, as near as he knows, in accordance with the promptings of that invisible Diety within.

This should teach him that great and honorable work is ahead; Man at once the tool and a part of the master workman.

The tool must not be dulled and ruined by bad food, tobacco, whisky, coffee, etc. You question including coffee among "bad habits." None of these habits are bad habits unless they weaken or lessen the clean cut power of the individual. If they do, quit them. If food and drink are not well selected, change. Put your machine in clean, first-class shape. It is the purpose of this article to suggest a way to keep the body well so it can carry out the behest of the mind.

A sure and safe start in the right direction is to adopt Grape-Nuts Food for every morning's breakfast. It is delicious, pre-digested, highly nourishing, and will put one far along toward doing his best in life's work.

Follow this with abandonment of coffee, if it does not agree with you, and take in place of it, Postum Cereal Food Coffee, for its regenerating and vitalizing nourishment.

With a wise selection of food and drink, man can quickly place himself in shape where the marvelous Directing Power will use him for some good and worthy purpose.

Sense, just plain, common sense.


# Blood Poison Cured Free

### The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

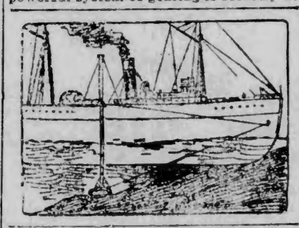
The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.


## FLOATING A VESSEL WHEN SHE GETS AGROUND

If the apparatus illustrated below performs the labors which Albert S. Debose, of Ouero, Texas, has designed it for, every ship sailing where there is danger of running aground should be provided with the invention, as the intention is to utilize it to lift or partially lift a vessel from its bed and then haul it aft until it clears the ground and floats again. A powerful system of gearing is securely at-



tached to either side of the ship near the center from steam to stern. As soon as the vessel strikes, vertical steel posts are erected on either side in line with the last wheel of the gear train, the teeth of a small wheel meshing with gear teeth on one face of the post, which is held rigidly against horizontal motion, but rises and falls with the revolution of the gear wheel. As soon as the posts are well grounded the revolution of the gearing gradually transfers the weight of the ship from the ground, and when the vessel is lifted sufficiently the cable, running from the lower end of the post through a block on the prow to a winding drum, is tightened until it pulls the vessel loose. Many tons can be lifted with the posts and gearing, and as the lower ends of the posts are solidly grounded when the weight of the ship is resting on them the pulling force of the cable should also be enormous. When not in use, the posts may be lashed along the sides of the ship by winding the cables up on the drums until they nave lifted the posts and drawn them up to the blocks on either side of the prow.


## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

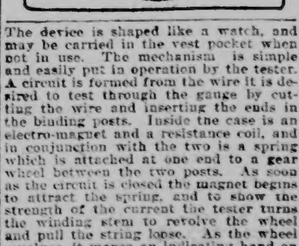
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## POCKET INDICATOR TO TEST ELECTRIC CURRENTS

Electricians will appreciate the merits of the small instrument presented in the cut, its use being to measure electric currents and test their strength. This is especially desirable in bell wiring or fitting up electric gas lighters, as it quickly whether the current is working properly and is sufficiently strong to ring the bell or ignite the gas.



The device is shaped like a watch, and may be carried in the vest pocket when not in use. The mechanism is simple and easily put in operation by the tester. A circuit is formed from the wire it is desired to test through the gauge by cutting the wire and inserting the ends in the binding posts. Inside the case is an electro-magnet and a resistance coil, and in conjunction with the two is a spring which is attached at one end to a gear wheel between the two posts. As soon as the circuit is closed the magnet begins to attract the spring, and to show the strength of the current the tester turns the winding stem to revolve the wheel and pull the string loose. As the wheel revolves, it moves an indicating hand on the dial outside, and the position of the hand at the instant the spring breaks loose from the magnet will indicate the power of the current. While this instrument is particularly adapted to battery work, obviously it may be applied to the measurement of any source of electrical energy which will give current strength within its capacity.—C. R. Underhill, of Montclair, N. J., is the inventor.

### Bird on Her.

Young Lady—Oh! you wicked boy! robbing the poor bird of its young ones. Do you never consider how sad you make their mother?

"Oh!" replied that boy, "their mither disna care, for that's her you've got in yer hat."

# DEALERS IN LETTERS.

## Prosperous Business of Men Who Buy and Sell Written Missives.

Did you ever hear of renting letters—yes, and selling them, too—the ordinary enveloped missive that the postman hands you, the kind that Uncle Samuel carries from point to point at the rate of 2 cents per carry? Not the love letter kind. They are for sale, too, but in a different way. Publishers get them and give posterity the benefit. But the letters of to-day that command favorable rates in an extensive market are the letters of business.

This is in connection with that more or less admirable industry known as "the mail-order business." The man or woman who has a mail-order scheme must have "names." He or she must know to whom to send the carefully worded circulars which are to be productive of a golden harvest. The old way of the mail-order agent was to insert an advertisement in one of the many hundreds of little papers that people in the big cities seldom see, but which have a wide circulation in the rural districts. That was a pretty good way, but to-day the mail-order man thinks he has a much better one.

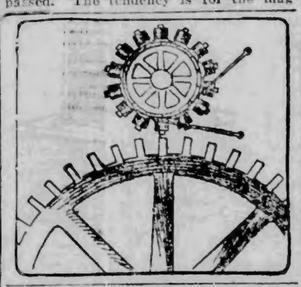
He procures a list of names of persons who have answered previous advertisements, and to the people on this list he addresses a circular. This is to him a great saving. It narrows down to a special field. Instead of declaiming to a scattered and necessarily partially uninterested congregation, he has the advantage of addressing a carefully selected audience all attention. One big New York dealer in letters, speaking of his specialty the other day, said:

"There is no way that a man in my business can so quickly develop and promote his interests as by the judicious use of letters. On the average mail-order proposition they invariably yield prompt, profitable returns to the user. I own today in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 of the freshest, best-assorted, and most desirable agents' and mail-order buyers' letters in the United States. A million sounds like a pretty big number, but, then, there are a pretty big percentage of us who may be interested in this or that scheme. The postage alone on these letters represents, in the original, $20,000.

"I am constantly buying letters and as constantly selling them over again. When a man places an advertisement in one of the little journals that circulates through the country districts, I send him a letter, offering to buy his letters, after he is through with them, at so much per thousand or so much per hundred. Usually he sells them fast enough. Then I put an advertisement in the little journals, calling the attention of chaps who are contemplating offering something along the same line as was offered by the man from whom I bought the letters. They are, of course, anxious to reach, without taking a round-about course, such people as would be especially interested in their offer. That's where I come in. Sometimes I sell outright, and again I simply lease the letters, getting them back to use when another man springs a similarly appropriate scheme."—St. Louis Republic.

## ELECTRICAL POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE

In the illustration is show the power transmitting device recently designed by Charles G. Armstrong, of Chicago, Ill., the object of the invention being to drive machinery by employing magnetic lines of force. The inventor states that he is enabled to transmit the rotary motion of a driving wheel to a driven wheel without actual contact and without any mechanical wear and tear or noise resulting while the machinery is in motion. The driving wheel is provided with magnetic coils arranged around the periphery, with means for energizing a portion of the coils at a time. This is accomplished by passing the electric current from a generator through the upper spring contact arm into the two or three coils immediately below, and allowing it to pass out through the lower arm. In this way a strong pull is exerted on the projecting spokes of the larger wheel on the side toward the energized coils, with absolutely no attraction after the centre is passed. The tendency is for the mag-



nets and attracted spokes to continually approach each other, and as fresh magnets and spokes are constantly coming under the drawing power the wheel continues to revolve as long as the energizing current is supplied.

### Waterloo of an Amateur Detective.

A careless young woman, in starting to leave a car, dropped her purse. A young man, who evidently intended to leave the car at the same time, saw her drop the purse, picked it up and put it into his pocket.

But his action had not been unnoticed. Just as he stepped from the car an elderly man gripped him by the arm and whispered, "If you don't give that purse to the young lady this instant I'll expose you."

"Yes, certainly!" gasped the astonished young man. Then, with a grin, "I beg pardon, Elizabeth; you dropped your purse."

"Oh, thank you, Jim," she replied, as she took it.

"I hope you are satisfied," said Jim, turning to the elderly man. "The lady is my sister."—Forward.


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


### Phylloxera in France.

The bitter cry of the folk in the French vineyards goes up with greater and greater intensity. And, in fact, the matter is more serious than is generally imagined. M. Esclary, president of the Ligue Vinicole de France, in a letter to the press tells a woful tale of the phylloxera, in which he says that the department of Herault, for instance, is passing through a terrible crisis. In recent years the value of its vineyards has decreased by no less than a milliard of francs. A sacrifice of five hundred millions francs is the price for restoring it to what it was, and 240,000 persons at the present moment find themselves unable to meet their liabilities, notwithstanding that their storehouses and cellars are glutted with wine. They ask but a year's grace to try to get things straight, and they deserve universal sympathy.—Paris Messenger.


## CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

### Insures Love and a Happy Home For All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 816 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the receipt, with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir.—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have give your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir.—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir.—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.



# PREVENT Hog Cholera

Danville, Ill., February 18, 1901.

Our hogs were sick and we had lost five of them. I bought two packages of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and I feed it to them. They are well and doing finely. I think Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a good medicine for stock.
GEORGE F. HILLEARY.

Mr. Hilleary represents his township in the Board of Supervisors of Vermillion County, Illinois. He is a very intelligent man and his opinion is respected by his fellow townsmen. Mr. Hilleary has used Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Two 25-cent cans saved him many hogs. Every raiser can save money by putting a spoonful of Black-Draught Stock Medicine in the slop or food when they feed their hogs. The medicine acts on the stomach and bowels. And when a hog's digestive organs are in proper order the hog is healthy. During the worst epidemics Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has been known to prevent whole herds of hogs in infected districts from taking cholera. Every hog raiser should give his herds this cheap and simple liver medicine. Ask your dealer for it. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will save you hundreds of dollars in hog flesh. It is a good medicine for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry.

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound, air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $1.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.


RED ALBUMEN By express, 40 cents per lb.; 5 lbs. for $1, can pay expressage. Give shipping directions. Cash with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 36 Schmidt Block, Toledo, O.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### Corning Beef or Hams.

Editor Farmstead: In one of your issues of last January, I think, you gave a recipe for corned beef. We tried it and were so well pleased with it that we want to try it again, but unfortunately have lost the recipe and would esteem it a great favor if you would reprint it. Of all the papers that come to our home, we prize The Blade above any other.—H. D. P., Newark, O.

We find in the files of last January two recipes, which we reprint. Will readers who wish to preserve them please clip them out and paste them in the family scrap book. Of the first, the person who sent it says it is the best he ever tried, as beef can be sliced and fried right from the pickle, and not be too salty, if the following is followed.

For 100 pounds of beef or hams, take 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds salt (coarse), 3 pounds brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpeter and 1 ounce soda.

First put the saltpeter into the water. When boiling hot dip each piece of meat in for a few minutes; then pack in a crock or barrel. Then add the other ingredients to the water, boil and skim, set off to cool. When cold, pour over the meat. If the meat is to be kept in warm weather, the brine should be scalded in the spring and more salt be added, and kept in a cool place.

The second is to corn beef alone. This is for cold weather, and for hot weather use double of the different ingredients. To 100 pounds of meat, 6 pounds salt, 4 pounds brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter; put all in kettle with sufficient water to cover; boil and skim. Now add ¼ pound black pepper, and when meat and pickle are cold, cover, and in ten days heat and skim and repeat as often as necessary.

### Founder, Corns and Worms.

Editor Farmstead: I have recently noticed in The Blade three questions, which I failed to see answered, viz.: Cure for founder in horses, cure for corns in horses' feet, and a remedy for worms, the latter being prescribed for by you. Now I shall give you my treatment for all three cases and know they are good, as I have had thirty-two years' practice as a blacksmith.

Treatment for founder: Take the shoes off just as soon as the horse is known to be lame; pare the hoof very thin, especially at the point of the frog; take a very sharp and pointed pen-knife, bore a hole at the point of the frog until blood flows very freely; take as much blood in this way as possible—the more the better. I have never failed, if taken in time, to effect a complete cure. Some good poultice properly applied afterwards would help allay fever.

For corns: I never fail to cure by paring down some, but not too thin; place some flour of sulphur on the corn; heat an iron and burn the sulphur so that it sears or makes it brown. Then with the knife, pare again, until the corn is quite below the rim or shell of the foot. If one application is not sufficient, do the same in a few weeks, say from four to six.

For worms: The best remedy for worms is pulverized copperas, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls per week. Hickory ashes are used by some, but are more slow in effect than the copperas. Tell the subscribers of the above and note success.—Blacksmith, Cessna, Pa.

The Blade is very much obliged for the above. We wish that more of the practical readers would use this column to ask and answer questions on all topics connected with agriculture.

### Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I will answer by my experience, a question I saw in last week's Blade, on cows giving bloody milk from the two hind teats. I think it is a stage of yellow water; to cure it I took my knife and cut a hole through the brisket on her neck, and put a thistleloe root in the hole, and tied it just a little. In one day there was a lump there as big as a quart jar, and it festered and run out bloody water. In three days from the time the hole was put in there was no bloody milk and never has been any since.—S. R., Fisher, Pa.

### Worms—Ground Fled.

Editor Farmstead:—I think that if "Subscriber" will feed his horse one quart of small potatoes and as much bran, every day for a month, the horse will not be troubled with worms.

I think if "N. W. C." will simply moisten his ground feed he will get the most benefit from it, as cows chew it more, and it is mixed with saliva more and digests better. Better still to mix with three times as much cut feed (hay, straw or stalks), as it will then be raised and chewed as well.—P. D. H., State Road, O.

### Stable Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—Regarding the query of E. S. H., of Erwin, Tenn., the best use I can make of stable manure is to scatter it on grass land as fast as it is made. I put manure mostly on meadow land. If the ground is wet enough to tramp up badly, I heap the manure for a few days, till the ground either freezes or dries off. I mix the manure all together from horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, and then it will not heat nor freeze.—P. D. H., State Line, O.

### Calves Dying.

Editor Farmstead:—Many calves are dying in our neighborhood. They are in good shape, running on wheat pasture. The first appearance is, they begin to get stiff all over. Sometimes one leg will swell. I never saw one get well that was attacked. They die in from 12 to 24 hours. We call it black leg. Can any reader tell if that is what it is, and does anyone know any cause or any remedy?—W. W. W., Jet, Okla.

### What Ails This Colt?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt coming two years old next June. About two months ago I noticed there was something wrong with him. He appeared stiff in front. I thought he had been overfed. In a few days he went wrong behind. If he was backed or turned or started he fell down. He has been fed on bran and chopped corn for grain, and last winter I fed millet and wild hay. This winter only used hay. Some think it is the millet. Others think it is a strain. We have no veterinarian here. Will some reader kindly tell me what to do for him?—F. S. F., Ainsworth, Neb.

### Sick Heifer.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a heifer that has some throat trouble. When she eats hay she makes a rumbling noise, and runs a great deal at the nose. She eats hearty, but keeps poor. Can any one give me information as to the disease and what would be good for it?—E. V. M., O'Brien, Wash.

### A Biting Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 2-year-old colt with a bad habit of biting at persons. I would like to know the best way to break him of it.—O. F. Whitehouse, O.

### Coloring Skins.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade give me a recipe, or tell me some good process to color sheep or goat skins for robes?—U. G. V., Milo, Iowa.

### Mink Bait.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give me a good recipe for mink bait?—F. S., McDonald, Mich.

### To Destroy Willows.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. M. P., of Rockwood, Maine, to grub up his willows in August and they are not likely to grow again.—W. C. R., Millerboro, Neb.

### Who Will Tell?

Editor Farmstead.—I have a mare three years old, fat and playful, and in every way seems as healthy as any horse can be, except she has a running sore on her back, a little behind where the saddle would come, which has been there for about one year. I cut it open once, and it seemed hollow. There seems to be no fever in it or at least no hair has come off right around the hole. I think it is fistula. If readers know of nothing better, please give me a cure for that disease.—W. S. M., Heppner, Ore.

### Wants Thrush Cure.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me through The Blade the best cure they know of for thrush? I procured a horse that has a bad case of it in two of his feet. I have tried several remedies—corrosive liniment and others—without effecting a cure.—G. W. B., Placerville, Cal.

### Ailing Pig.

Editor Farmstead:—What ails the pig? He began to cough hard when about two months old; soon got lame and stiff, and it seemed to hurt him to move. He does not cough now, but is still lame in all four legs; won't get on his feet if he can help it; draws his hind feet up tight to his body when lying down; eats well.—J. P. L., Eskridge, Kan.

### CRANBERRY SITUATION.

#### Annual Meeting of Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association.

Mr. W. H. Fitch, of Cranmoor, Wis., secretary of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association, sends notice that the annual meeting of that organization will be held at Grand Rapids, Wis., on Tuesday, January 14, 1902. The bulletin of the association says:

While most of crop has been disposed of, a not inconsiderable portion—especially of eastern berries—still remains in hands of growers in expectation of an advance in price and the following information, therefore, will be found of value and interest to prospective sellers and buyers:

Mather, Wis.—This season has been a knock-out; expected good prices; had to give in after selling forty to fifty barrels to small order trade, $0.50 to $8. There is yet to be put on track 5,400 barrels.

Berlin, Wis.—Crop rather light; quality fairly good; keeping good; good demand; price, $6.50 to $7 per barrel.

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**The Oceans.**

D. W. R., Hewins, Kan.: Take any school geography—any schoolboy will loan you his for an evening—and put in an hour or two studying the map of the world. You will then see that it is possible to sail from the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, or vice versa, around the southern end of South America; and from the Indian into the Atlantic, around the southern part of Africa. All the oceans have been sounded, and bottom can be found at any point, of course. How do you suppose the thirteen telegraph cables could have been laid between Europe and America if the Atlantic had no bottom? In place of listening to sailors' yarns, why do you not read up on such common, everyday subjects as geography?

**The Referendum.**

"Has there been an effort to introduce the referendum, and does it exist in any state at the present time?"—C. S., St. Joe, Ind.

There is nothing mysterious about the referendum. It is simply submitting a proposed measure to a vote of the people. Often the question is submitted to the residents of a county whether bonds shall be issued to build turnpikes or bridges; this is an example of the referendum. There is no state but uses the referendum in such ways. But the proposition to submit all important laws to a vote of the people has never been adopted by any state, because of its cost. It costs over $50,000 to pay the expenses of holding an election over the state of Ohio. Under a referendum, there might be a dozen or more votes on different measures in one year, and you can figure up the cost. We doubt whether the advantages of the referendum—which are purely theoretical—would compensate for this outlay, and for the increased taxes that would have to be levied to meet the expense. Why elect men to a legislature if we are going to decide on all laws by a popular vote?

**Lincoln's Sister.**

A friend writes to say that a questioner in last week's Bureau was wrong. Nancy Hanks was Lincoln's mother. His sister was named Sarah, and not for her mother. Sarah married a man named Aaron Grigsby, of Spencer county, Indiana, and died in less than one year after her marriage.

**Our Diplomats.**

"What are our representatives to European countries called?"—E. V. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

There are two classe of every country's foreign representatives. One is the diplomatic service, the other the consular. In our diplomatic service to Europe, there are five ambassadors, to Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany and Italy. Our diplomatic representatives to all other European countries are ministers. Our consuls are merely commercial agents, and have nothing to do with matters between the two governments, or other diplomatic affairs.

Do you know there are 25 postoffices in the United States named Mt. Vernon? The Blade has subscribers in 21 of them. You did not give your state, and it required a half hour's search to find your name on the list, which is not classified alphabetically, but by postoffices and states. Don't be so ignorantly careless.

**Engravings.**

J. B. N., Salem, Ind.: A wood cut is an engraving on a boxwood block. A zinc etching is a reproduction of a drawing, print, etc., by photography on a zinc plate, which is afterwards etched with acid. A half-tone is produced in the same way, on a plate of zinc or copper, by etching, but is made from a photograph, and what is known as a "screen" is placed between the negative and the metal plate. The screen is a glass plate, on which are ruled, by machinery, very fine lines crossing it both ways. These are from 60 to 130 lines to the inch, the finer screens being made for the finer work, such as is seen in the first-class magazines. An electrotype is simply a copy of an engraved cut—either a wood cut, a zinc etching, a half-tone plate, or of a column or page of type. For prices apply to some engraver.

**Newfoundland.**

J. A. W., Garner, N. C.: Newfoundland is a British colony, not a part of the Dominion of Canada. The island is 870 miles long and 290 broad, with an area of 40,200 square miles. Its population in 1891 was 197,934. Of these 33,000 men were fishermen, and 21,000 women and children cure fish. The population is mostly of English descent, the remainder being French. The chief industry is the fishery. There is some lumbering, and some coal and iron mining. The land is sterile, and the chief cultivation is on the lowlands next the sea. It is not divided into provinces. St. John's, the capital, is the only large town. Its population is 1891 was 29,007. Harbour Grace, the next town of importance, has 6,000 inhabitants.

**Pay of Soldiers.**

"What is the monthly wages of the soldiers of England, Germany, and France? Do they receive pensions when disabled, and how much per month?"—M. B., Montezuma, Iowa.

The monthly pay of privates in the United States army is $13, the pay increasing $1 a month each year during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the second term of enlistment the pay is $2 a month above that of the last year of the first enlistment. In Russia the soldier receives an annual pay, which, according to the regiment, varies from 2.70 to 7.35 rubles (1 ruble equals 51 cents). In addition he gets 1.20 rubles annual for the sewing of his shirts and underwear—the material being supplied by the government—for brushes, a third shirt and the making and mending of his boots. It has been calculated that the Russian soldier has to spend at least 15 rubles out of his own money to keep his things in repair. In Germany the pay varies, according to the regiment, from 10.30 to 12 marks (1 mark equals 24 cents) a month, which makes in the average about 40 pfennigs—10 cents—a day. But from this amount are deducted 3 cents for dinner, and with the remaining 7 cents the soldier has to pay for his breakfast and defray all the expenses for sewing implements, buttons, brushes and the like. In France the daily pay in the artillery is 0.30 franc, and in the infantry 0.25 franc (1 franc equals 20 cents); but as the soldier is not supplied with full rations, and, besides the bread, only gets 300 grams of meat, the greater part of this pay is generally remitted to the captain of the company, who uses it for defraying all the expenses for food, laundry, etc. What the soldier actually gets in cash is the so-called "sous de poche," which amounts to 5 centimes—1 cent. In Austria-Hungary a private's pay is 12 heller (3 cents) daily, the food being supplied by the government. In all other European countries the pay is just as niggardly.

As to pensions, no nation approaches the liberality of the United States. No other country pensions a soldier except for wounds and disabilities contracted while in actual service. After a man is discharged, he can not make application years afterward, for a pension on the ground that his present disabilities are due to his army life, nor does any nation pension ex-soldiers who are unable to make their own living, as we do under the law of 1853. We have no information as to the monthly rate of pensions in Europe.

**Widows' Pensions.**

"I married my present wife in 1883. In case of my death, would she be entitled to a pension? There are two widows here who claim that none are entitled who have married since 1871."—G. B. S., Boyden, Iowa.

If your death should be from a cause which can be proved to have originated in your army service, she would be pensionable under the old law. If not, then she would be pensionable under the law of 1890 in case she is unable to support herself, and has no money above the sum named in that law.

We have printed the law regarding marriages of soldiers so often that we are tired of wasting good space on it; but here goes for once more:

No soldier's widow is pensionable under the law of June 27, 1890, unless she was married to the soldier before that date.

No soldier's widow is pensionable under the general law who was married to him after March 3, 1886, except the widows of soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine wars.

**Children's Pensions.**

"Can children whose father was a pensioner and has been dead some years, whose mother died previous to the father, obtain a pension from the death of the father till they are 16 years of age—the youngest one being now about 13?"—A. S., Coudersport, Pa.

Yes, if the father died from causes clearly the result of his army service. If not, it can not be obtained. Consult a good attorney.

**Claims for Increase.**

"Is there any law or ruling of the pension office requiring a pensioner who has filed a straight claim for an increase on his pensionable disabilities, to prove his present physical condition before he can get a medical examination?"—J. C. J., Erco, Tenn.

It is extremely difficult to give a satisfactory answer to a question when all the facts are not given—and there is not one question in three sent us where writers tell all that is needed in order to answer correctly. If there had been an application, and it had been rejected, then there must be medical evidence sent with the application, when it is again made, to show that there is a greater degree of physical disability than was reported by the examining board. This is, as you will see, a perfectly reasonable requirement.

**An Appalachian Park.**

"Is there any bill before Congress condemning a mountain range bordering on the North Carolina and Tennessee line for a public park?"—W. C., Grigsby, N. C.

The plan has been discussed for several years of creating a great forest reservation in the mountain region of West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. It was warmly approved by President McKinley, and President Roosevelt is also in favor of it. It would probably embrace 10,000 to 20,000 square miles. It would be devoted to forest growth, like the great forest reservations of the Rocky Mountain region.

There has ben no bill as yet introduced in the present Congress, but that is of no importance. The proper committee can report to the House a bill for the purpose, if it sees fit, whether a bill is introduced or not. There is an erroneous impression that the introduction of a bill is an important step, and means that it will probably be passed. It means nothing of the sort. Over 3,000 bills were introduced in both houses of Congress in the first two weeks of the session, of which it is certain not a hundred will be enacted into law, and those only after being carefully revised and remodeled by the committees to which they were referred.

On December 20, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a Special Message strongly commending the plan for a national forestry reserve in the southern Appalachian region. The letter accompanied the report of the secretary of agriculture on this subject. The President states that the facts ascertained set forth an economic need of prime importance to the south, and hence to the nation elsewhere, and they point to the necessity of protecting, through wise use, a mountain region whose influence flows far beyond its borders with the waters of the rivers to which it gives rise. After referring to the marvelous variety and richness in timber growth in this region the President says it is unsurpassed for purposes of a hardwood reserve, and he earnestly commends the project to Congress.

**Rural Route Boxes.**

"The postmaster says that unless the patrons on the route of free mail delivery buy boxes his or her mail will not be delivered. Is he right or not?"—Reader, Girard, Ill.

The Postoffice department, and very properly, requires boxes put up by those served on rural mail routes, for the protection of the mail matter deposited therein. You should have asked the postmaster to let you see his instructions on this point, which would have saved you the trouble and delay of writing to us.

**The Doctrine of the Mean.**

"What is the doctrine of the mean?"—J. C. B., Springvale, Me.

A careful search, with no result, compels us to say we can not answer. Will you kindly tell us all you know about it, and where you got the question? We may be able to get track of it. Or can any reader inform us?

**Plants in Rooms.**

"Please tell why house plants are considered unhealthy in sleping rooms."—G. L. E., Caney, Kan.

Plants are not considered unhealthy in living rooms during the day, when there is a certain amount of sunlight, which causes the plant to retain its carbon. The effect of a plant in a bed-room is very much the same as that of another person sleeping in the room, and the injury comes from breathing the air. In a well ventilated bedroom, no harm should come from a plant, except possibly in the case of a very sick or weak person.

**Old Violins.**

"Please give sufficient of your valuable space to tell the import of this inscription in a violin: Dominicus Montagnana, sub signo Cremonae Venetia, 1729.' Please indicate the value of the violin; it is in a fair state of preservation."—Violin, Fryatt, Ark.

The literal translation of this inscription is, "Dominicus Montagnana, under the sign of Cremona, in Venice." The meaning of it is that this was the trade-mark of Dominicus Montagnana, whose place of business was in Venice, and the sign over his shop-door was "Cremona."

Undisputedly the greatest of all violin makers was Antonius Stradivarius, of Cremona, Italy, and Montagnana was one of his two greatest pupils. Unfortunately for every maker of good violins since Stradivarius' time, there were no copyright or patent laws to protect his trade-mark, and it was counterfeited in his own time, and has been ever since, by every cheap fiddle-maker in the world. So great and fictitious a value for many years attached to the name of the maker of a violin that no attention was paid to the quality of the instrument, and its price was regulated entirely by the maker's trade-mark. This, of course, led to imitation and counterfeiting, and so great was the delusion that Montagnana, although one of the greatest violin makers, was for many years unable to dispose of violins bearing his own trade-mark, and all or nearly all of his work was disposed of under counterfeit labels. Any violin, therefore, bearing his trade mark, is probably a counterfeit. The logical and correct inference from these unfortunate historical facts is that no value whatever can be attached to the inscriptions in violins; and it is safe to say that they are all lies and counterfeits.

The world has been thoroughly searched for nearly two hundred years for the violins made by the great masters themselves, and the location and history of every surviving one is known, and every change of ownership is recorded, so that there is only a very few of these truly valuable instruments turning up in unexpected quarters.

There is a common belief, based entirely on ignorance, that the value of a violin depends upon its age; and everybody who is the fortunate possessor of an old, dirty, battered fiddle, with a rasp in its voice and a lie in its belly, thinks he has a prize. The sooner this error is corrected, the better it will be for the purses and consciences of all mankind. Violins are made to-day of better tone than Stradivarius ever dreamed of.

**President's Perquisites.**

"Does the President receive any compensation from the government, outside of his $50,000 per year, and if so, how much, and for what purposes?"—E. B. Fallon, Wash.

The President receives no compensation from the government outside of his salary. He is provided with a furnished house, which, with the grounds, are kept in order by government employes. His secretaries and official staff are of course paid from the salaries by the United States, the same as they are for any government official.

**Niagara River.**

"Will you tell me the width of the Niagara river anuove the falls; also below the falls, but just above the suspension bridge?"—A. B., Bowling Green, O.

The Niagara river, across the crest of the falls is 4,750 feet wide. We have not the exact figures for the width at the suspension bridge, but it is less than 1,000 feet.

**Andre's Captors.**

"Where is the monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wart? When was it erected, and what was its cost?"—A. P., Way, O.

In 1827, a marble monument was erected over the grave of John Paulding, the leading one of the three captors of Major Andre, in St. Peter's church yard, near Peekskill, N. Y., by the corporation of the city of New York. A monument to the memory of David Williams was erected by the state of New York at the stone fort near Schoharie court house. In June, 1829, the citizens of Weschester county erected a monument to the memory of Isaac Van Wart, the third of the trio. We do not recall any monument erected to the three jointly.

**Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.**

"Please give a short biography of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. When, where, and under what circumstances did she dte?"—S. N., Clearmont, Mo.

Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12, 1818, and died at Springfield, Ill., July 16, 1882. The death of her two sons, and the shock of the murder of her husband before her eyes, was too much for her reason. She lived in atric retirement during her later years, at times with her son, and at times with her sister, Mrs. Ninan Edwards, of Springfield, where she died of paralysis.

**Panic at Moscow.**

"What was the cause of the panic at Rhodinsky Plains, Moscow, in coronation week, where 3,600 lives were lost?"—J. C., Herrricksville, Pa.

At the coronation festivities of the Czar, it was arranged to distribute little packages containing sweetmeats and a commemoration mug. Over a quarter of a million people gathered to receive these presents. The rush was so great that the officials in charge lost their heads, and threw the packages to be scrambled for, with the result that over two thousand persons lost their lives, and as many more seriously injured.

**Electricity.**

"What is the latest theory given for the generation of electricity?"—A. T. P., Hillsboro, O.

The latest theory is known as the electron theory, advanced by Robert Lang. It is, that the electric current consists of a stream of very small particles. The electrons are formed by the splitting up of metallic atoms into a positive and a negative portion; the positive portion moving one way, and the negative in a reverse direction.

**Ratio of Representation.**

"Will you please tell us the number of persons necessary to the choice of United States representative according to each census?"—G. R. M., Gordon, Neb.

When the total population of the United States is ascertained by census, it then becomes the duty of congress to apportion the number of representatives among the states, in proportion to the population. Under the first census, taken in 1790, the ratio was one representative to every 33,000 people—men, women and children. That under the second census was the same. From that onward it has been as follows:

| Census of | Population. |
|---|---|
| 1810 | 35,000 |
| 1820 | 40,000 |
| 1830 | 47,700 |
| 1840 | 70,680 |
| 1850 | 93,420 |
| 1860 | 127,382 |
| 1870 | 131,425 |
| 1880 | 151,912 |
| 1890 | 173,901 |
| 1900 | 197,681 |

**Getting a Patent.**

"I have an idea of a practical article belonging to the kitchen on which I wish to obtain a patent, if it is not already patented. I would like to learn how I should proceed to get a patent, and how I can get the idea in touch with the manufacturers after my patent has been properly applied for. Also, how can I know it has not been already patented?"—D. W. A., Iola, Ill.

There is just one common-sense mode of procedure in your case—put the matter in the hands of a good patent attorney, either in New York or Washington. He will make a preliminary search, to see if your invention has been patented. For this he should not charge you over $5. If it has been patented, that ends it. If not, have him prepare the specifications, the model, is one is necessary, and obtain the patent for you. The patent office requires $15 on filing the application, and additional when the patent is issued. The fee of the agent should not be over $10 or $15. You will find it cheapest and quickest to employ an agent to do the work for you.

**Jefferson's Marriage.**

"Was Thomas Jefferson married twice? If he was, can you give the maiden name of each of his wives?"—J. W., Fellmore, Ill.

Thomas Jefferson was married but once. His wife's maiden name was Martha Wayles. She married, while in her teens, Bathurst Skelton, who died and left her a widow before she was 20. She married Jefferson in 1772. Jefferson in person retained a romantic devotion for her all through his life. Because of her failing health he refused foreign appointments in 1776, and again in 1781, he having promised her that he would accept no public office that would involve their separation. For months before her death, in 1782, he was never out of calling distance, and was inconsolable from grief for several hours after her demise. They had five children of whom two died in infancy, and Elizabeth, a third, dying in early girlhood. The other two children, both daughters, lived to mature years. Martha accompanied her father to Europe, and in 1789 married Thomas Mann Randolph, afterward governor of Virginia. While her father was President, she spent a portion of her time at the White House, of which she acted as mistress. The other daughter, Mary, married John Wayles Epps, and spent the second winter of her father's first term at the White house with him.

**Miscellaneous.**

J. L. W., Fortner, Tenn.: We do not know.

E. S. G., Bridgewater, S. D.: We never saw the poem.

W. F. P., Clear Lake, Iowa: We have not seen the rhyme for years.

J. M., Dayton, Wash.: "British India" and the "Indian Empire" are the same.

J. O., Harrisville, Pa.: We have not the facts regarding James Bird and his trial.

E. B., Lorton, Neb.: We have not the slightest idea what the "Arabian horse tamer's secret" is.

H. H. H., Atherton, Ind.: We can not take room to give points in discussions. Read reply to V. L. S., Scott, O.

J. H. A., Ringgold, Ga.: We fail to find the author of the couplet you sent, or the poem from which taken.

A. D. S., Glen Roy, O.: Read Matthew xii, 31-32. Also Hebrews vi, 4-5. Then you will know all that any one knows about it.

J. W. H. N., Rochester, Ill.: The postal authorities here do not know. You might write to the Postmaster General at Washington.

V. L. S., Scott, O.: We have not room in the Bureau to give points on discussions. We have such requests every week during the winter.

H. S. E., Lincoln, Neb.: We never heard of him. We can not insert notices to get trace of individuals unless at regular advertising rates.

E. K., Edgar, Neb.: We suggest that you correspond with Hon. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

C. W., Dunkirk, O.: The second one is the tune which has been sung to the Old Oaken Bucket for the past half century. We do not recognize the other.

C. G., Torch Lake, Mich.: The postoffice department has never been fully self-supporting, nor it is necessary that it should be. One question at a time, please. Read rules above.

J. M. C., Columbus, O.: Yes, Gen. Lewis Cass had children. One, a daughter, is the wife of H. B. Ledyard, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Central railroad. Better inquire of him.

W. W. G., Marion, O.: You can find all about the climate, products and industries of California in any school geography. We know nothing about the demand for labor and rates of wages.

J. E. J., Knoxville, Tenn.: We fail to find any account of a poet, Chas. H. Taylor, in any book of reference or in the indexes to contemporary literature. We do not recall ever seeing a poem over his name.

C. E. M., Oregon: Read the article again, and with proper attention, and you will see it is credited to the London, England, Express. The National Relief Society for the Blind is a British organization, and for British subjects only. There is no such society in the United States.


**Heiskell's Ointment**
**Heals the Skin.**

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, blotch, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. It costs a box, at druggists or by mail, prepaid. Book on skin and scalp with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 821 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

*"I have been greatly benefited by using your Ointment for pimples."—Mrs. M. Young, 137 4th Avenue, New York.*



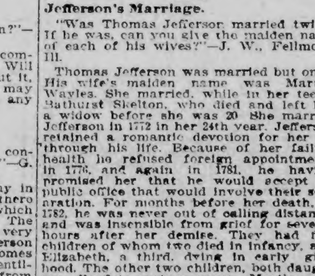
**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher


# AMERICAN SCOUTS HONORED BY KING

Frederick Russell Burnham, upon whom King Edward has conferred the Distinguished Service Order, in consideration of his work as scout in South Africa, is a native of California and a resident of Pasadena. He went to join Lord Roberts in the Boer war in the spring of 1900. Burnham has a wide reputation for his ability as a scout. Before going to South Africa he had been spending some time in Alaska.

## REFERENCE BOOKS CONTROLLED BY COIN

With the idea that anything worth using is worth paying for, Harvey L. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill., has invented a coin-controlled book holder, intended especially for city directories and other public reference works. A company has already been formed for the introduction of this novelty, and it is possible that the penny-in-the-slot directory will in the near future be scattered through all the large cities. The mechanism by which this novelty is operated is quite simple, comprising two hinged plates, to which the covers of the book are secured, with extensions at the lower edge of each plate which protrude into the box below. These extensions engage a spring lock which prevents the plates being opened until a coin is inserted. The falling coin trips a lever and allows the book to be pulled open for consultation, the user meanwhile taking care that pressure is exerted on one plate or the other, as a spring forces them shut again the instant they are released. This arrangement might be utilized where the directory of a business house was in demand



by outsiders, the money furnishing a remuneration for the accommodation, while the firm would use blank coins for their own inquiries.

## AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

For some time past the German press has been pointing out the danger threatening the European coal industry through the introduction of the American product. Some German writers have prophesied a complete transfer of the source of supply of coal for the international market. Dr. Wiegand, general manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, recently gave an interview on this subject to the editor of Kirchoff's Technische Blatter.

Dr. Wiegand is of the opinion that the American coal will not exercise an immediate influence on the European coal market, but will doubtless affect it within a reasonable space of time. A direct importation of American coal to North European ports on a large scale is considered by him to be out of the question for the reason that the extra cost of sea freight would more than counterbalance the advantage possessed by the American coal due to the lower cost of mining. This sea freight will remain comparatively high for the export of American coal, because the American coal steamers cannot count on return freight to the United States from Europe, and the coal cargo would therefore have to cover the expenses of the voyage from the United States to the European ports, as well as the costs of the return trip. In ports which are accessible to European coal by winter shipment only, the price of the coal would naturally be increased by the cost of the sea freight; but even here the United States would be at a disadvantage as compared with England, as larger quantities of staples are imported into that country, and the coal steamers could consequently be reasonably certain of a return cargo, while the steamers in our trade—pre-eminently a country of export—would generally find no cargo for their home voyage.

During the last few years American coal has been exported to Mediterranean ports. It can safely be assumed that this export will make considerable progress, and the time will come when American coal will make its appearance in sharp competition with the English product in Genoa and Port Said and other markets of the Mediterranean sea. The same applies to all the ports of the eastern coast of South and Central America, since some of them at least could provide a return cargo to the United States. This forced reduction of the exportation of English coal to these markets would result in a decrease in the price of English coal there, and at the same time would affect the price of German coal.—From advance sheets of consular reports.

**Just Moving a Head.**

She—Do you think my husband is progressive?

He—I should say so! I saw him nodding in church to-day.

"What's that got to do with his being progressive?"

"Why, he was moving a head, wasn't he?"—Yonkers Statesman.

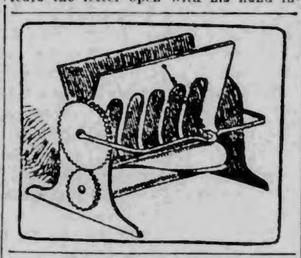
**His Anxiety.**

Mrs. Tuthill—I saw your wife out riding with another man this afternoon, Tuthill.

Mr. Tubbs (excitedly)—You [illegible] they have my horse?—Harlem [illegible]

## RAPID ENVELOPE OPENER FOR BUSINESS MEN

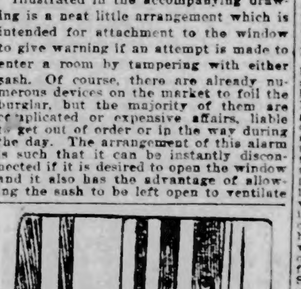
The ordinary envelope opened must be inserted under the edge of the flap with great care, lest the contents of the envelope be damaged in ripping the flap, and if a man is in a hurry he generally tears the letter open with his hand in-



stead of bothering with the cutter. Perhaps the ingenious device here pictured will recommend itself to the busy man as a handy complement to his desk outfit. The inventor is Harry H. Bowerman, of Loreley, Md., and he claims that this arrangement will clip the end of an envelope inserted without danger to the contents. As will be seen by a glance at the cut, a rotary cutting blade is pivoted underneath the V-shaped trough which carries the envelope. All that is necessary to put the cutter in operation is to strike the envelope a smart blow to slide the contents to one end, insert the opposite end in the trough and press the wire bale attached to the two gear wheels. As these wheels are geared to the small wheels at either end of the revolving cutter the latter is rotated by the depression of the edge from the envelope projecting through the slot in the trough. A spring raises the bale as soon as the finger is lifted and the cutter is then ready for the next envelope.

## MOVING EITHER SASH RINGS THE BELL

Illustrated in the accompanying drawing is a neat little arrangement which is intended for attachment to the window to give warning if an attempt is made to enter a room by tampering with either sash. Of course, there are already numerous devices on the market to foil the burglar, but the majority of them are complicated or expensive affairs, liable to get out of order or in the way during the day. The arrangement of this alarm is such that it can be instantly disconnected if it is desired to open the window and it also has the advantage of allowing the sash to be left open to ventilate



a sleeping apartment without impairing the working of the alarm. The mechanism consists of a spring drum carrying the steel tape for attachment to the outside sash, with a hammer on the drum to strike the gong at each revolution. The base of the drum is fastened to the window frame and the tape is threaded through an eyelet on the inner sash before being secured to the sash. The window may be left open any distance, but as soon as moved the bell rings, warning the occupant of the room and very likely scaring away the intruder, too.


**Pile and Fistula Cure.**

Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book on piles free to any address. Rea Co., Dept. J, Minneapolis, Minn.


**ALL A MISTAKE.**

Chicago Tribune.

The stranger stepped up to the hotel register and wrote his name thus:

"Gabriel Plunkett, Squibnocket, Mass."

The stranger immediately behind him then stepped up, looked at the name, smiled somewhat incredulously, and made this entry himself:

"Israel Snodgrass, Snohomish, Wash."

Then the two men glared at each other.

"Think I'm kiddin' you, do you?"

"Trying to make fun of me, are you?"

Biff!

Bang!

"For heaven's sake, gentlemen," agonizingly exclaimed the hotel clerk, "stop! You are under a misapprehension. I know both of you, and know those to be your real names and the real names of the towns you are from."

By strenuous efforts he succeeded in separating them, and in a few moments [illegible] profusely

**Not Desirable.**

Nell—I wouldn't marry a crosseyed man.

Belle—Why not?

Nell—He would never know if my hat was on straight.—Philadelphia Record.

**Time to Go.**

[illegible] "Is your music to[illegible] out? [illegible], but she's

# The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for January 5. The Promise of Power. Acts 1:1-14. By Rev J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Few men have rendered more important service to the Christian church than was rendered by Luke, the beloved physician. (Col. iv:14.) As a companion of Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, he had more facilities for information, and became the leading historian of the period. Beginning with the advent of Jesus he set in order in one volume the chief events in the life of the great Master, and then in another volume sketched the work of the apostles down to the time when Paul, a prisoner, preached in Rome, covering in all a period of about 65 years, and ending only a short time before the destruction of Jerusalem. A man of superior learning he wrote for the Greeks, and the scholars of after years were greatly influenced by his compositions. The book of Luke and the book of Acts, produced by one hand and dedicated to the same person, (Luke 1:3 and Acts 1:1) are really parts of one continuous work.

PREFATISE.—(Verses 1, 2, 3.) This unity is indicated in the opening verses of our lesson, in which Luke attempts to sum[illegible] as first book as an introduction to the second. He refers to the work of Jesus as a beginning, implying that it was incomplete. The deeds and the teachings of the God-man were to be continued and unfolded—they were preparatory to something which would follow, which something Luke sets himself to present. That continuance and unfolding were not to be any merely human and independent movement, but under the direction of Jesus, who, having been raised from the dead, instructed the apostles and then ascended to heaven to give personal supervision in all subsequent enterprises of the church. In that way these commissioned men, (Matt. xxviii:18-20) became the custodians of the gospel, the keepers of the future glories, but above all the servants and representatives of Him whom they had followed.

COMMAND.—(Verses 4 and 5.) When Jesus departed the apostles were not qualified for the work imposed upon them—they lacked knowledge, inspiration and courage. Thus far they had depended upon their Master and without Him they would be quickly discouraged. (Luke xxiv:21.) As a mode of equipment for high service it had been promised that another should come to be with them forever. (John xiv:15.) The holy man should be succeeded by the Holy Ghost. (John xiv 26), the incarnate, visible Divine person by the spiritual, invisible, Divine person. That promise, made by Jesus, was also made by John the Baptist (Matt. iii:11) centuries before. And so when Jesus had assembled the apostles he expressly commanded them to remain in Jerusalem a few days until this promise was fulfilled. He proposed to begin and end nothing found in the metropolis of the Jews, the center of religious influence, in the city where he had been condemned.

QUESTION (Verses 6 and 7).—A little incident is thrust into the narrative at this point to show how greatly the apostles needed what had been promised, how utterly unfitted they were without it to be ministers of Christ. When they came together to receive these last instructions, perhaps after they had been told to wait for the baptism, they turned to the Master and questioned whether he would at that time restore the kingdom to Israel. This shows that they still failed to understand the mission of Jesus—they still thought of him as they had previously done (Matt. xx:21) as the Messiah who would break the Roman yoke and reestablish the Jewish monarchy, fulfilling the chief hope of the nation. The crucifixion and the resurrection had not served to dissipate this notion. It was with infinite tenderness that Jesus dealt with those ignorant and misguided men. He merely informed them that they were not permitted to know the times appointed of God (1 Thess. v:1), neither asserting nor denying anything on the subject presented by them.

WITNESSES (Verse 8).—Immediately Jesus turned the thoughts of the little company to other topics. They had been anxious about civil government, he would have them interested in the heavenly kingdom. They had desired political preferment (Luke xxii:24), he would enlist them in spiritual activities. They must be his witnesses, at home and abroad, proclaiming him and his cause, setting forth his teachings, telling of his glory, redeeming him, and building up a world-wide society that should be altogether his. As witnesses they must speak from personal knowledge gained in their three years of intercourse. This would be the sole human instrumentality appointed to make converts, the testimony of living men who had been with Jesus (Acts iv:13). This was vastly more important business than anything political. And for that service they should receive the power of the Holy Ghost, a divine power, qualifying them, overcoming their timidity, illuminating their minds (John xvi:13).

ASCENSION (Verse 9).—These were the last words spoken by Jesus to the apostles. They were not able then to receive all that he yearned to give (John xvi:12). His speedy presence had been a snare to them, causing a carnal view of the last moment a misinterpretation of his words. It was expedient for him, therefore, to go away, to remove from their sight that another presence might come to the spirits (John xvi:7). And with this prompting of that other presence and this brief statement of their new and exalted mission in their ears, with a significance they scarcely knew, he disappeared slowly rising above the earth while their eyes were fixed upon him, until a cloud concealed him from their sight. Let those who will speculate concerning the ascension, the disposition of the body, the relation of the material to the immaterial, and other subjects that have been long discussed with little profit. It is enough to know that the physical person of Jesus disappeared that day.

RETURN.—(Verses 10 and 11.) There is here introduced into the narrative of Luke a statement found nowhere else, that has caused much discussion in the church. He asserts that two men, evidently angels, the number the same on previous occasions (Luke xxiv:4), informed the apostles as they gazed into the heavens that Jesus would return to the earth in the same way. Some have affirmed that Jesus would return in the air, resulting from the excitement of the hour. But later references would discredit any such view (1 Thess. iv:16). The second advent is plainly taught by Paul and the other earliest writers. Yet it has not been firmly held by the church in all centuries. But what is that next coming? When will it occur? What will precede and what will follow? These questions, unanswered in Scripture, have led to the multiplication of sects and have influenced theological systems and missionary policies. There is no space here for even a statement of the conflicting views. Any one who has pondered that Luke should put into his history such a meager statement, which must provoke unprofitable speculation.

PRAYER (Verses 12 to 14.) The apostles thus left alone immediately manifested the spirit of unity and of faith. They clung together, held by a common purpose and need, and they departed from Olivet, as the ascension occurred, and entered Jerusalem, which was near. They went up into a room, probably the same which Jesus had used (Luke xxii:12), endeared to them by that fact, which indeed had been a holy place. The roll call shows that the eleven, not mentioned in the order given in the gospel (Matt. x:2-4), were all present with the faithful women (Luke xxiii:49). Many the brethren only are mentioned. A larger company of disciples appears to have joined the apostles (Verse 15). That was the church, the remnant of a hundred and more souls, welded together. What is particularly noteworthy, the hearts of all turned heavenward. They felt that they were needy and that only by God's blessing could their need be supplied. They were heartened by the mission and the promise, and they tarried in faith, asking and expecting, ready to do when qualified—a typical prayer meeting.

CONCLUSION.—The end was reached which the Saviour desired in his command to tarry. He did not at the beginning seek a company of men of splendid talent and of social position; they would come afterward, as in Paul (Acts ix:15). The foundation stones could be laid only by the humble who had learned to look up (Lam. iii:41), who would be submissive to divine influences that the glory might the more evidently be given to God (2 Cor. iv:7). An opening of the Christian history must be written to which all later generations may turn with assurance that divine power wrought in the opening of the dispensation. Jesus limited his disciples, and they afterward limited themselves by cheerfully accepting his word, to conditions that rendered all human combination and scheming impossible. Those six men and women, pleading with God, exhibited the method of the gospel's triumph (Zech. iv:6) and predigured the pattern church of all after times. Their success or failure in prayer will make or doom the cause of Christ.


**Stops the Cough and works off the cold.**

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.


## HAWTHORNE'S "CURSED HABIT."

It would be easy to explain Hawthorne's peculiar temperament after the modern fashion by reference to heredity and environment. No doubt there was a strain of eccentricity in the family. He himself tells of a cousin who made a spittoon out of the skull of an enemy; and it is natural that a descendant of the old Puritan witch-judge should portray the weird and grotesque aspects of life. Probably, too, his native tendencies were increased by the circumstances that surrounded his youth; the seclusion of his mother's life; his boyhood on Lake Sebago, where, as he says, he first got his "cursed habit of solitude," and the long years during which he lived as a hermit in Salem. But, after all, these external matters, and even the effect of heredity, so far as we can fathom it, explain little or nothing. A thousand other men might have written his books, if their source lay in such antecedents. Behind it all was the daemonic force of the man himself, the everlasting habit of genius inhabiting his brain, and choosing him to be an exemplar and interpreter of the invisible individuality which is the pain and glory of our human estate. —Paul Elmer More in the Atlantic Monthly.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Simply state which Book No. you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 83, Racine, Wis.

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Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men, sealed.
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.


# JILTED CARRIER'S REVENGE

## How He Got Even With the Faithless Girl in the General Delivery Window.

"The Romance of a General Delivery Window or the Revenge of the Jilted Mail Carrier," is the title under which a case recently under investigation by postoffice inspectors has become known throughout the department, says the New York Sun.

A letter carrier in an Ohio postoffice was engaged to a young lady whose aspirations ran in the direction of a government office. The letter carrier had an aged mother to support, and it was his intention to save a sufficient sum of money to enable him to marry and keep those dependent upon him in comfort as well. Yielding to the persuasions of his lady love he went to the postmaster and recommended the young lady for a clerkship. In due course of time the girl passed the civil service examination and was appointed to a place at the general delivery window. She wasn't in the place very long before she conceived an exaggerated idea of her own importance, and when the carrier through whose instrumentality she had been appointed came to the window for a chat, he was coldly received. Things went from bad to worse and after a month or so she gave the mitten to the carrier. He took his dismissal with very bad grace and vowed to get even.

A month elapsed. One day the girl appeared in the office of the postmaster. "I can't work in that office," she said tearfully. "It's dreadful. There is such a terrific—er—smell somewhere."

The postmaster, impressed by the manner of the fair clerk, accompanied her to the little box-like general delivery office.

"W-h-e-w," he said, with a long drawn breath. "How long has this been around here?"

"It's been getting worse for the last week," responded the clerk "I didn't want to say anything about it at first, but I'll have to go home if it isn't taken away."

"Something must be dead under the floor," said the postmaster after due deliberation, and he

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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### A NEW P. M. G.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and will be succeeded on New Year's Day by Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, the member of the national Republican committee from Wisconsin, and vice chairman of that body.

The resignation of Mr. Smith has been one of the things that have been expected. When President McKinley was re-elected for a second term, the Postmaster General desired to retire, but yielded to the desire of the President to retain his official family without change. Mr. Smith desires to return to his editorial work in Philadelphia, and his business partners have been urging this step upon him for fully two years past. His relations with President Roosevelt are understood to be most cordial, and there is no difference of opinion as to executive policy between the two.

Mr. Payne was for ten consecutive years postmaster of Milwaukee, and is credited with an intelligent appreciation of the duties of his new position, and progressive ideas as to the postal business of the country, which now comes under his direct supervision and control. For thirty years he has been an active that his party record counted for less with the President in naming him Postmaster General than his fitness and executive capacity. The position is one which demands a high degree of business ability, and Mr. Payne possesses this. He has for many years been largely interested in electric railway, lighting and telephone interests in Wisconsin, being the head of the Milwaukee Electric railway and light system, and of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO EUROPE.

The prosperity of the masses in America is shown by the money sent by foreign-born citizens to their friends across the sea. For the week ended December 14, a total of $1,188,349 was sent from New York to Europe in the form of postal money orders. Ther were 102,265 of these, the average amount being $11.62 each. Of this money, $556,000 went to Great Britain and Ireland, $216,000 to Germany, $110,000 to Sweden, $70,000 to Italy, $42,000 to Russia, $38,000 to Hungary, $32,000 to Norway, $23,000 to Switzerland, $19,000 to France, $16,000 to Denmark, $8,500 to Belgium and the Netherlands, and $230 apiece to Egypt and Portugal. The Italian orders averaged the highest, namely $25.68 each, and the Danish and Dutch the least, $9.05 and $9.80.

Of course, the holiday volume is the greatest, but there is a steady sending of money to Europe in small sums by postal order or registered mail. Up to the date given, more than twelve million dollars has gone forward for the year, from the savings of our European-American fellow-citizens. It goes either to help the old folks at home or other friends, or to bring them to this country. The Christmas sendings this year break the record. A better evidence of good times among the wage-workers would be hard to find.

### WRONG FINANCIAL TERMS.

Secretary Gage, in his address before a section of the New York State Bankers' association, drew attention to a distinction which should be kept in mind. The function of a bank is to exchange its credit for the credit of individuals, which latter would not be commercially available were it not for the bank's mediation. Hence the current interest rate is not the "rate for money," but the rate for credit. He demonstrated the incorrectness of the usual phrase, that "money is scarce," when interest rates are higher. The volume of money is absolutely unchanged. There is no real scarcity. It is credit which is temporarily scarce. And he closed with the pertinent suggestion that what should be quoted is credit. "What is the price of credit, stated in terms of interest?" is the true form of the inquiry.

It is singular that the political controversy, three-quarters of a century old, over an United States bank, should have spread among the people of this country a number of errors regarding banks and their true functions, which have persisted to the present day. All through the greenback discussion, and the succeeding campaign for free silver, fallacious arguments of their champions were based upon the absolutely incorrect views held by a large portion of the voters on banking and the true nature of money. The great campaigns of 1896 and 1900 were of great value in an educational way, but many errors are still current, especially in the great interior of the United States. This makes it very hard to obtain Congressional legislation along sound lines, to correct well recognized faults in our banking system. Secretary Gage is doing his best to lead up to an intelligent knowledge of these, and it is to be hoped he may succeed in obtaining needed action without rousing blind and ignorant partisan opposition.

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**Representative Weeks, of Michigan, who has just returned from a trip to the Philippines, says the islands are at present no place for young women school teachers. He suggests that discharged soldiers would make the best educators for the little Filipinos at this time. A good many of the army officers who have recently returned agree fully with Mr. Weeks as to the young women.**

### THE NEW YEAR.

Before this issue of the Weekly Blade reaches its readers, the first year of the twentieth century will have gone into the Past, "with the years beyond the Flood," and 1902 wil have begun. To all the members of the great Blade family we bid a Happy New Year! May it be one of peace and prosperity to the people and to the nation!

The date of New Year is a purely arbitrary one. Different nations of antiquity began their new year on different dates—some in the fall, some in the spring. The use of January 1 as the date we obtain from the Romans. Probably the custom originated in an attempt to begin the year from the time of the winter solstice, when the sun reaches its farthest southern point, appears to bo stationary for a few days, and then begins to move northward again.

The Romans dedicated the day and the month to the god Janus, for whom January was named. They offered sacrifices to him on twelve altars, and were careful to so order their conduct on that day that every word and action should be a happy augury of the ensuing twelve months of the year. From them, too, we get the custom, still kept by many, of making presents on New Year's day—though with us the gift-giving has been largely transferred to Christmas. The giving of presents, under the Caesars, became a source of personal profit to the sovereign.

The first Christian emperors kept up the custom of celebrating the day, though still accompanied by idolatrous rites. The church finally condemned the observance, and prohibited Christians from joining in the social celebration. But old customs, deeply rooted in the habits of a people, are extremely difficult to overcome. So the church did in this case as with other heathen festivities—it allowed the celebration to remain, but made it a religious observance, in memory of the circumcism of Christ.

### AVOIDING LABOR WARS.

The meeting of the interested section of the National Civic Federation in New York city has resulted in the formation of a general committee which will have charge of plans for settling all differences between the interests of capital and labor through arbitration or other peaceful means, without resort to strikes and other costly accompaniments of labor wars. Senator Hanna is chairman of this committee, and Samuel Gompers vice chairman. The membership is made up of representatives of the great industrial interests, of able and successful labor leaders, and of the great American public, among whom are Bishop Potter, Archbishop Ireland, President Eliot, Charles Francis Adams and others.

The keynote of the effort was stated by John Mitchell, when he said that he has seen more strikes than any other man of his age in this country, but there had never been one but could have been averted if the opposing interests had met and considered their respective rights. The object for which this committee will labor is the creation of a strong and general sentiment in favor of arbitration or other penceful methods of settling disputes between employers and employes. There are really few such troubles which can not be ended satisfactorily if good will and a spirit of conciliation and justice are brought to bear upon their solution.

Organized labor has recognized the inevitable trend of our industrial development along the line of great organizations of capital, and is not joining in the ignorant political cry against them. In fact, the men who are employed by those vast industrial combinations find their own lot better than when steady work and wages depended upon the prosperity of one individual concern or employer. There are fewer shut-downs, fewer interruptions of steady production, and hence a greater sense of security as well as a greater annual income to each wage-worker. Conditions as between employers and employed are far better than they were a few years ago, and they will continue to improve as time goes on. The present movement is the most promising one for the obviation of further friction between the two great factors of production.

### PREVENTING CONSUMPTION.

Dr. H. J. Hartz, of Detroit, was appointed by the governor of Michigan a delegate to the tuberculosis congress held some time ago in London. He has just returned, and gives to the Detroit Journal some facts as to the conclusions of that body.

There was entire concurrence in the dictum of Pasteur that it is in the power of man to cause all parasitic diseases to disappear from the world. This includes not only consumption, but yellow fever, the plague, all malarial and typhoid fevers, and probably leprosy and cancer, though the question whether the two latter are germ diseases is still in abeyance.

The congress strongly emphasized a number of facts which can not too often be impressed upon the public. These Dr. Hartz summarizes as follows:

The sputum was declared to be the main agent for the spread of consumption, and a resolution calling for the suppression of indiscriminate spitting was adopted. Pocket spittoons were strongly urged for consumptives. It was agreed that leaflets which, without alarming, would instruct patients in the prevention of the spread of the disease, should be provided.

Overcrowding of the houses of the laboring classes, defective ventilation, and like unsanitary conditions were recognized as furnishing the other main factors predisposing to and spreading the disease.

Despite Prof. Koch's announcement that milk and meat are not a source of infection, it was held that there should be no relaxation in the inspection of cattle and milk until his experiments are verified.

The habit of spitting in public places is well known to be one of the most prolific causes of the spread of consumption of the lungs, and the practice should be stopped, especially in cities. Cincinnati has taken a common sense mode of handling the matter. The board of health of that city has issued an order prohibiting expectoration in public places, and has placed placards in the street cars prohibiting the practice therein and briefly stating the reasons. The idea is to fully inform the people on the subject, in the belief that a public opinion will thus be formed which will end the filthy habit.

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**There are a number of officials at Washington who are ready to admit that President Roosevelt is several degrees too strenuous for their peace of mind and official security.**

### THE CANAL TREATY.

The United States Senate has agreed to take a vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on next Monday afternoon. This shows that the opposition has wisely concluded not to obstruct the prompt ratification of the agreement, and to confine their antagonism thereto to speech-making.

The debate yesterday hinged on the silence of the treaty as to the right of the United States to fortify the canal, if we deemed it necessary. Senator Spooner, in replying to Mr. Bacon, pointed out that the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains a provision prohibiting its fortification; the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty contained it also; but th present one has no prohibition of the sort, and what is not prohibited is certainly permitted.

In point of fact, the power to defend the canal cannot be limited. Any attempt to define the powers of the United States in this respect would introduce a limitation; so there is silence on the point. Power to defend our own is an inherent attribute of sovereignty, and needs no statement in any treaty.

It is a question whether the canal can not be better defended without land fortifications than with them. It is the view of many distinguished authorities that forts at the entrance would be the first point of attack in case of war with another nation, thus making the canal the scene of conflict. Admiral Dewey and other naval experts believe that the entire defense should be entrusted to the navy. The smashing of an enemy's fleet, a la Manila Bay and Santiago, would end proceedings very quickly.

### SCHLEY CASE ENDED.

It is probable that the action of the Secretary of the Navy on the findings of the Schley board of inquiry ends the whole matter. It is to be hoped so, for the sake of the American navy. Secretary Long formally approved the findings of the court and disapproved those of Admiral Dewey. He pointed out the pertinent fact that when the admiral declared that Schley was "in absolute command" at the battle of Santiago, he went entirely outside the specifications of the precept, and violated the rule he himself laid down while presiding over the deliberations of the board—that this question did not come within the scope of the inquiry.

This action was followed by Secretary Long's demand for the immediate resignation of Maclay, whose strictures on Schley, in the third volume of his Naval History of the United States, caused that officer to request a board of inquiry. The findings of the court did not sustain Maclay's characterization of Schley as a "caitiff" and a "coward." President Roosevelt himself directed the secretary to demand ths resignation. This step has only been waiting for the end of the inquiry, as the President is not inclined to look with leniency unon such a violation of the rules of the service.

Gen. Miles, too, has been officially reprimanded by the Secretary of War, for the statements he made in an interview at Cincinnati, which were in violation of the first article of the regulations governing the army. This, it is understood, was also at the instance of the President, who is determined that the long dispute over the battle of Santiago shall end, so far as the army and navy are concerned.

It does not seem probable that Congress will take any steps in the matter. Every one understands now that it has been taken up by a number of Democrats for purely political purposes. They believe that there is so great a public sentiment in favor of Schley that it can be made a factor in the Congressional campaign next fall, and in the Presidential contest of 1904. Probably buncombe resolutions will be introduced by Democratic members, but it is not probable that any action will be taken on any of them.

### TRUSTS AND PUBLICITY.

President Roosevelt, in his discussion of the trust question, urged that the greatest safeguard is to be found in full publicity as to the affairs of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has introduced a bill in the House which seems to carry out, more nearly than any other measure yet offered, the suggestions of the message. It is a bill for publicity, without violating any right to which these corporations are entitled. It does not provide for incorporation under national authority—the Maine statesman rightly holding that any corporation which engages in interstate commerce, no matter where incorporated, is subject to national authority under that clause in the constitution which expressly gives to Congress the power "to regulate commerce among the several states."

We quote the following comprehensive summary of the publicity provisions of Mr. Littlefield's bill from the New York Commercial:

Every interstate commerce corporation must file with the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of September of each year a return, under oath, stating its name and the place, date and manner of incorporation; under what statute; and, if a consolidation, all like information as to the constituent companies and all the details of the consolidation; full information as to its shares and bonds, par and market value, etc.; amount and kind of debts and assets; interest payments; earnings, incomes, operating expenses, taxes, maintenance, permanent improvements, net earnings, dividends up to the preceding July, salaries of officials and wages of employes; and so forth, all in minute detail.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall make all rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and shall require the officers of all such corporations to answer under oath any further inquiries that the Secretary may make affecting the company's financial condition and business; but "such answer shall not be used as evidence against the person making it, except in prosecutions under this act." Any corporation failing to make the return or to answer inquiries as provided shall be restrained from engaging in interstate commerce; false swearing is punishable as perjury under the federal law.

Had such a law been in force for the past year or so, the manipulation of Copper Trust stock would have been an impossibility, and the flock of shorn lambs shivering in the wintry cold just now would still retain their fleeces. The bill further provides that the Treasury department shall compile this information and promptly distribute it, free of cost. Another useful provision is that imposing an United States tax equal to one per cent. of the capital stock issued and outstanding, if all the outstanding stock has not been fully paid for in cash or in other property at its cash market value. This tax can be avoided, of course, if no stock has been issued that has not actually been paid for. The provision is to cut off the issue of blocks of stock to promoters for alleged services. The progress of this bill should be watched carefully, for it is a measure which will be opposed by the trust people, without doubt. Senator Congressmen who go

### PREMIUM OFFER FOR JANUARY

The premium offer for clubs that we have made for the past three months has proved so popular that we shall extend it to cover the month of January. This must be read in connection with a postal card proposition that we are this week making to the many thousand subscribers whose time expires during January. All January subscribers who do not receive this card by January 4 will please write us for a duplicate.

We have just mailed to our subscribers whose time expires in January a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during January, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal for clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our January subscribers to this article. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good-sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For just this month, we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club-raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the year. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in January and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also, that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any January subscriber not getting our card offer by January 4 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

### TROUBLE IN VEMEZUELA.

There is another turn of the wheel in Venezuelan affairs. The long-threatened revolt against President Castro has begun, under Gen. Mendoza, the president-elect of the state of Carabobo. Probably the quarrel with Germany is deemed a fitting opportunity for the dissatisfied elements to make an attempt to overtarow Castro.

Four German cruisers are in the harbor of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. From there it is expected they will proceed to some Venezuelan port, which will be seized and held until the claims of German subjects for the payment of sums due are settled.

It is understood that the German government has made representations at Washington which have satisfied this government that its occupation of a Venezuelan port will be only temporary, and that there is no desire on its part to violate the Monroe doctrine. It must be conceded that Germany has the same right to enforce payment from Venezuela as the United States had to send a war vessel into Turkish waters to insure the payment of the claims of American missionaries for mission property destroyed in Armenia.

Germany has a precedent for her action in the course England pursued in 1895. The government of Nicaragua kept putting off the payment of the claim of a British subject. A British fleet seized the custom-house at Corinto, on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, and held it until the claim was paid. The Monroe doctrine can not be used to protect the republics to the south of us when they are trying to defraud their creditors.

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**Even the head of the army must take his spanking like any other disobedient boy.**

**Edward Mackay deserves to eat chow-chow for [illegible] for that's the [illegible] got in**

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Cabinet Changes.**

The first break in President Roosevelt's Cabinet occurred in the retirement of Postmaster-General Smith, which was announced last week. In his letter of resignation Mr. Smith intimated that his separation from the official family of the President was a step taken in fulfillment of a plan long since formed, the execution of which was delayed until it could be carried out without embarrassing the President's declared policy and until the department measures in which he was specially interested could be satisfactorily advanced. Mr. Smith has made a capable and satisfactory chief of a department, which, while not the most conspicuous in the list, is yet of generally recognized importance and touches the interests of the people at many points. The new head of the department is Mr. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, who, to a special acquaintance with postal affairs, unites a general administrative ability which is rated by those who know him best as of a high order.

**Mr. Gage to Retire.**

Close upon the heels of Mr. Smith's retirement comes the report from Washington that a change will be made in the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Gage has for some time contemplated withdrawing from public life and devoting his attention to banking again. This report has been denied, but it recurs with persistence in spite of some qualified statements on the part of the Secretary. It does not appear that Mr. Gage intends to give up his portfolio in any haste, and it seems clear that his relations with the President are entirely satisfactory. It is thought, however, that the plan of retirement is present to his mind, and that he will put it into effect at some time in the not distant future, after the President has had time to fix upon a suitable successor. It need scarcely be said that in business and financial circles Mr. Gage's retirement will be regarded as leaving a gap in the Cabinet which it will not be easy to fill.

**Holiday Adjournment.**

Congress has taken its usual adjournment over the Christmas holidays, and in the interval such activity as is manifested at the capital will be mainly administrative. Before adjourning, however, the House made the Nicaragua Canal bill a special order for January 7. The bill is to continue as a special order until disposed of, though it will not be allowed to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills. The holidays will be utilized by the Secretary of War and the chairman of the House committee on Insular Affairs in preparing a draft of a measure which, while providing a complete civil government for the Philippines, will give an impetus to industrial development by establishing banking and currency facilities and regulating the acquisition of mining and timber lands, and otherwise aiding in the utilization of the resources of the country. Legislation of this kind is regarded by the administration as of capital importance in the existing condition of affairs in the islands.

**Small Power of Congress.**

Considerable discussion has arisen over the question whether any effective regulation of industrial and comemrcial combinations can be exercised under the authority of Congress. Congress has, it is admitted, the power to regulate commerce between the states, but it is insisted that, while the authority of the national legislature is interstate in its nature, the combinations themselves are state creations, and any regulation that will be constitutional can scarcely be effective in results. A way out of the difficulty is sought by one of the national legislators in an amendment to the constitution, which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce "in the United States," puts corporations, copartnerships and joint stock companies under the control of Congress, and gives that body power to regulate, control, prohibit and dissolve all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade and commerce, at the same time leaving all powers conferred upon Congress by the provision to be exercised by the several states in the absence of legislation by Congress. This amendment received the support of a majority of the House of Representatives last year, and perhaps may succeed in making a better showing again. It is, however, an exceedingly difficult matter to secure an amendment of the country's organic law, and perhaps it would be as well for those who have the matter in hand to determine just what are the limits of the power of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution as it stands.

**Pan-American Congress.**

Pessimistic rumors as to the outcome of the Pan-American congress at Mexico have come to hand during the last week or two. The chief obstacle in the way of the success of the congress has been the stumbling block of arbitration. It is well known to those who have followed the matter with any degree of interest that the meeting of the congress was for a time problematical, owing to the divergent attitudes assumed by some of the South American republics in reference to the question whether arbitration should apply to pending disputes. This question was apparently settled to the general contentment of the delegates, but now we find them seemingly as far apart as ever. Chili has from the first been opposed to a system of arbitration which will affect pending questions, while the Argentine republic, among other South American states, has taken contrary ground. The American delegates do not seem to have originally received very definite instructions in reference to this important matter, and so they have been unable to exert in the congress the influence to which they were naturally entitled.

**Our Foreign Trade.**

The total exports for the eleven months of this year were valued at $1,229,493,371. This is the total of all exports, and shows a decrease of $2,962,871. Domestic merchandise exported aggregated $1,220,183,154, a decrease of $5,512,469 from last year's record-breaking total. This decrease is at best a small one, and, as pointed out frequently heretofore, this decline is more apparent than real, inasmuch as exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico, in all probably $15,000,000 in 1900, are not included in this year's statistics owing to the change in classification of these islands from foreign to domestic ports. Even if this small apparent decrease is admitted to exist, however, it is a striking proof of the growth of the country's trade that only this much of a decline in the aggregate is noted. The country's trade cannot increase indefinitely by leaps and bounds, and the very small measure of decrease, if indeed a decrease is shown, is the best testimony to the continued need of our products by the rest of the world. Whatever the future may bring forth, it can hardly be claimed that this country's export trade went down hill very much in 1901.

**Public Atonement.**

As a public atonement for their crimes, the officials of Tung Chow, on the demand of the missionaries, gave a public funeral to seventy native Christians, who were massacred last

## THE CUBAN REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Cuba is in the midst of the excitement and agitation of the first general elections under the constitution recently adopted. This instrument establishes three co-ordinate branches of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—on the same general lines as in the United States. The national congress is composed of two houses—the senate and the "camara," or national house of representatives. There is a national supreme court, with subordinate judicial tribunals; a president and a vice president fill the executive department of the general government.

There are six provinces in Cuba—Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. Each of these elects its own governor and a provincial council, numbering not less than eight members nor more than twenty. The governor and members of council are elected by a direct vote of the people. It will be seen this is on the model of our state governments; but the provinces do not fully correspond to our states, because their powers and functions are almost wholly executive.

The first elections under the constitution will be held on December 31, and they were finally compelled to yield. The old gentleman is now living quietly in Havana. He has often said that he would be satisfied to see Cuba free and independent, and wanted no office in the republic, and as matters political stand now in the island, he will not figure as a candidate.

Before discussing the two prominent candidates for the presidency, it will be well to understand something of the political parties now in the island. There are three of these—the National, the Republican and the Democratic. The two latter names have been adopted from the United States, but they mean nothing so far as the two platforms in this country are concerned. They are names, nothing more.

The Republican party is made up of a portion of the patriots who were active in the war against Spain. The Democrats are the survivors of the old Autonomist party, which supported Spain in the Cuban war for independence, but asked the privilege of home rule. Those who make up the Democratic party are largely Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers.

The National party is the strongest numerically, and is made up of Cubans who demanded absolute independence of Spain. Their platform is the same

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

BARTOLOME MASSO.

be for governors of the provinces. Next will come the election of members of the provincial councils. This will establish the new governments of the six provinces. Then will occur the election of deputies to the national house—the camara. A little later comes the election of senators; and, last of all, that of a president and a vice president of the republic, which will take place in February.

The Cuban senate is to be composed of four senators from each province—24 in all. Their terms are to be eight years, but at the first election two of the senators from each province will be chosen for but half that period, so that half the senate will hereafter be chosen every four years. The mode of electing these senators is somewhat complicated. They are to be chosen in each province by an "electoral committee," which is to be composed of the members of the provincial council, and of double that number of "compromisors." These compromisors are to be elected by the people of the province, at least 100 days before the election of the senators. Half the compromisors must be taxpayers, the other half to have their qualifications prescribed by law; but all the compromisors must be of age and citizens of the municipality.

The camara, or national house of representatives, is to be composed of one member for each 25,000 inhabitants and for each fraction thereof over 12,500. They are elected by a direct vote of the people. Representatives must either be Cubans by birth, or by naturalization, with eight years' subsequent residence.

The president and vice president of the republic must be Cuban by birth or naturalization—but in this latter case must have served in the Cuban wars for independence for at least 10 years; must be 40 years of age, and in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights. The vice president is ex-officio president of the senate, but without a vote except in case of a tie. The president holds office for four years, but can not be elected for three consecutive terms. The president and vice president are elected by a direct vote of the people.

The stipulation in the above qualifications for the presidency allowing one not a native-born Cuban, who fought ten years in the Cuban army, to be eligible, was inserted for the benefit of Maximo Gomez, who is of negro blood, and was born in Santo Domingo. There was a long struggle in the convention and a bitter one, because some of the members wanted to exclude General Gomez, but as that of the Republicans. The difference is not one of principle, but of leadership. The Nationals desired General Gomez for president, but the Republicans opposed this on the ground that they do not want a military chief for chief executive. So they broke away and organized a new party—the smallest of the three.

The National party claimed General Gomez as its head, and would nominate him for president if he would accept. But he has refused this several times, so the National candidate will be Tomas Estrada Palma, who enjoys the confidence of General Gomez, and is high in popular esteem. He was for a time president of the Cuban revolutionary republic during the ten years war. He was the president of the Cuban Junta in New York and its leading spirit in securing American intervention during the last insurrection. He is now in Cuba, awaiting the outcome of the political turmoil.

The Democratic candidate for the presidency is General Bartolome Masso. He lives at Manzanillo in the province of Santiago, and is a sugar planter. He took part in the ten years' war, and was, for a time, vice-president of the Cuban revolutionary government in the last insurrection. He has the respect of the Spaniards, and in the United States would be called the "business man's candidate." He is strong with the Democrats, because he was opposed to the Platt amendment to the constitution. He stands for that element in the population which is jealous of anything on the part of the United States which looks like interference with the affairs of the island.

Since the above was written, the report comes from Cuba that Gen. Masso will not be a candidate for the presidency; that all the Masso candidates for other offices will withdraw, and that his supporters will not attend the election. This is for the alleged reason that the secretary of war would not consent to a postponement of some of the elections, and other points requested by Masso's supporters. The plea was made that, as matters stand, Palma's candidacy will be promoted. Secretary Root pointed out that all the arrangements criticised were made before any candidates were in the field, and to make the changes suggested would be to favor one candidate. Therefore he declined. This childish action of a faction of the Cubans shows their incapacity to understand the true principles of free government.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## President Roosevelt's Youngest Son.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT.

Quentin is the only member of the President's family who can boast of the capital as a birthplace. He was born just prior to the Spanish-American war at 1763 N street, while his father was organizing the Rough Riders. He does not think much of Washington as a place of residence. The White House in his estimation is a poor substitute for the home at Oyster Bay. He does not relish being confined to a small part of the mansion, but would like to roam at will throughout the building and investigate the progress of public business from time to time. The other day he declared to walk through the flower-beds on the grounds. His father told him that the gardener objected. The youngster answered: "I don't see what good it does for you to be President. There are so many things we can't do here. I wish I was home again."—Washington letter in Chicago Tribune.

## Current Events.

Bill providing temporary revenues for the Philippines passed the House, three Democrats voting for it and two Republicans voting with the minority. It imposes full Dingley rates on goods entering the islands.

Croker expresses opinion that Schley would make strong presidential candidate for 1904 and hints that Fitzhugh Lee would be acceptable running mate.

Federal grand jury indicted Charles Stokes, of New York, who is accused of having in his possession part of the $75,000 worth of stamps stolen from the Chicago postoffice.

General James Campbell, formerly a Democrat, who left congress to enlist in the Spanish war, now seeking the Republican nomination in the Twenty-fourth district of Illinois.

Atlantic Rubber Shoe company with $10,000,000 capital incorporated under New Jersey laws. Charter contains publicity clause.

Transport McClellan bound for New York from Manila, is at Bermuda, short of coal and its machinery damaged.

J. D. Rockefeller, who is suffering from indigestion, took up wood chopping for his health.

Executive committee appointed by the New York labor conference elected Mark Hanna chairman and issued a statement outlining the work which the committee will undertake.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, to take charge of legislative campaign to secure more equitable taxation of Ohio railroads.

Arthur L. Carver, of North Haven, Me., acknowledged that he masqueraded as a woman for thirty years.

Photographer at Richmond, Ind., invented machine for using acetylene gas in taking photographs.

Suit begun against Senator Clark at Helena, Mont., to recover 30,000 acres of government land.

J. D. Rockefeller offered to give Wellesley college $150,000 if the college can raise equal amount.

Bill which will form the basis of Anarchy legislation punishes the assassination of the President with death and attempted assassination with life imprisonment. Advocates of successful assassination are also given the death penalty.

Philippine commision report advised an early establishment of civil government for the islands, including a legislative assembly. Commission asked power to charter banks and railroads. New coinage law and lower tariff recommended.

Andrew Carnegie, in conference with the President concerning his gift of $10,000,000 to the government, offered to change form of gift to cash or government bonds. Willing to increase amount to $25,000,000.

Frye subsidy bill to be pushed in the Senate by its author, and it will probably pass the upper house, only to meet with disaster in the House of Representatives.

General Chaffee, in commenting on court martial cases in the Philippines, said that practically all of the Filipinos are traitors and full of dissimulation.

Germany and the United States reached understanding on how far former may go in the Venezuelan affair without encroaching on the Monroe doctrine.

Senate will probably suggest some amendments to the Philippine tariff bill passed by the House.

Secretary Root and Congressman Cooper drafting civil government bill for Philippines.

Canal bill will be taken up in the House on January 7.

Man at Middle Mount, N. J., killed by falling 200 feet down deserted mine shaft.

One hundred and forty-eight business men of Omaha indicted for maintaining gambling slot machines.

Attorney General Harlan of Porto Rico ordered newspaper returned to its owner which a judge suppressed.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, professor of psychology at Columbia college, hypnotized an actress who suffered from stage fright and enabled her to make a successful first appearance.

In bidding farewell to a delegation of Filipinos, Governor Taft says he will return.

Secretaries Gage and Long notify President Roosevelt that they will retire from the cabinet in the near future. Secretary Gage promises to remain throughout the administration.

Ground was broken for the world's fair of 1903 at St. Louis on December 20, in the presence of guests of note from states and territories of the Louisiana Purchase.

Three men killed, twelve injured, and one missing as a result of a boiler explosion at Pittsburg.

Mayor Harrison files at Springfield a mandamus suit against the state board of equalization to compel the taxation of railroad property in Chicago for the benefit of Chicago.

Appraiser Wakeman, of New York, is removed by President Roosevelt on recommendation of Secretary Gage. Makes public a letter criticising the department.

President Roosevelt summarily removed Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser of the port of New York, because of his attack on the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter declining to resign.

Henry C. Krause, of Cleveland, O., had a nightmare during which he strangled to death his aged mother, under the hallucination she was a drag. Grief made him insane.

Fred Carbine, aged 13, prevented wreck of a Burlington passenger train at La Grange. Warned approaching train of broken switch and probably saved many lives.

Four thousand Federalists called upon Governor Taft at Manila to bid him farewell before his departure for the United States. Outlook for peace in the islands better than ever.

Secretary Gage notified the President some time ago his desire to retire, but has not yet presented his formal resignation.

Car ferry Muskegon is wrecked at Ludington, Mich., and life-savers work four hours in severe weather to rescue the survivors, thirty-three being taken off in the breeches buoy. One man is dead, having been scalded by escaping steam.

Scientists at Ann Arbor are said to have discovered an absolute antiseptic for all intestinal diseases, such as cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery.

Operation is performed on General Alger for relief of old trouble caused by gall stones. Patient rallies quickly and hopes for his recovery are expressed.

Western railroads have suffered the loss of thousands of dollars through the operations of a gang of ticket forgers with headquarters at Kansas City.

Demand for iron unparalleled, with prices 33 per cent. lower than in 1900.

FOREIGN.

Transvaal delegates in Holland say England could speedily end the carnage in South Africa, succeeding, by diplomacy, where she has failed by force of arms.

National Mess Gazette, published at Berlin, calls for removal of laws excluding American hogs from Germany, declaring that the native supply is decreasing in quality and quantity.

Attempt of Lloyd George, a pro-Boer member of parliament, to hold a meeting at Birmingham, a riot in which 5,000 persons took part. Windows of the town hall smashed.

Adherents of General Masso declare a fair Cuban election impossible unless certain changes are made.

Dr. Sven Anders Hedin, of Sweden, returned from 20 months' exploration of Tibet.

Progress of the South African campaign now causing more satisfaction in England. Marked resemblance of public opinion in support of General Kitchener.

Emperor William in speech on occasion of completion of Allegri Victory declared Germany should be the world's model in art.

Marconi expects his system of wireless telegraphy will reduce rate to Europe to one cent a word.

New law requiring inspection of foreign pork not yet put into operation in Germany.

Sir Thomas Lipton told King Edward of his plans for building a new cup racer.

Arctic explorer, Baron Toll, established winter quarters near the Lena Delta.

Cecil Rhodes prostrated by the heat in a journey up the Nile.

Great Britain may force Turkey to settle the Armenian massacre indemnity of $2,000,000, which is still unpaid in spite of repeated promises by the sultan.

Hemiptocly committee of the pan-American congress completes report, strongly urging approval of the policy on the basis of mutual concessions.

Minister Prinetti, in Italian senate, declares that indemnities do not offset lynching of Italians in the United States and says government will continue to protest.

Diaz de Luz is found guilty of fraud in Lerdo case and given seven years of penal servitude, while her husband is sentenced to 14 years.

Wilbur Fethers, an American, who served as private secretary to Li Hung Chang at Pekin.

# Publishers' Column

## NASBY LETTERS.

### Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**Choice Winter Reading.**

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

**HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.**

**New Goods—New Prices.**

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

**Prices.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. teaspoons | $1.00 |
| ½ doz. tablespoons | 2.00 |
| ½ doz. dessert spoons | 1.75 |
| Butter knife | .50 |
| Sugar shell | .40 |
| Gravy ladle | .35 |
| ½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles | 3.90 |
| ½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles | 3.65 |

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 5 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**THE BEADED PATTERN.**

**A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.**

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| One-half dozen teaspoons | $0.75 |
| One dozen teaspoons | 1.25 |
| One-half dozen dessert spoons | 1.00 |
| One dozen dessert spoons | 1.75 |
| One-half dozen table spoons | 1.50 |
| One dozen table spoons | 2.25 |
| Butter Knife | .30 |
| Sugar Shell | .25 |

Send for a sample. Address

"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

**Blade Watches by Mail.**

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are many good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid, by registered mail, on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

**No. 11.**

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This is the watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $30.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch | $2.00 |
| No. 2—Men's medium size link | 1.75 |
| No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 42 inches | 2.25 |

## Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

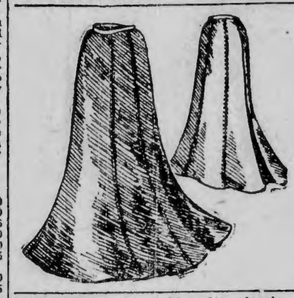
**2166—Rosina Bolero.**

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. A light gray camel's hair is an extremely stylish fabric. The hair in it is so long and the material so velvety and soft that it is a delight and scarcely needs much trimming. The design illustrated suggests another bolero jacket. Their number and variations in trimming and shape are almost endless. Here we have a simple satin-lined garment styled the "Rosina" bolero, trimmed with wide strappings of velvet in a most effective manner. The velvet that forms the edge

of the garment must be cut from the piece in the exact shape, just as if it were cut from the rim of a hat. It is worn over a chiffon blouse, and the bow that fastens and trims the front at the same time may be any bright color. The blouse may be of cream color or myrtle-green or of shamrock-green, and the bow take the same shade.

**2170—Serpentine Skirt.**

Sizes medium and large. This skirt is one of the newest as well as the most popular. There are two side gores each side and the back has a box-plait which



is graduated. The skirt fits closely at the hips, clings at the knees and flares around the feet. Any of the favorite gown fabrics are suitable for this model, trimmed or untrimmed.

**2177—Barclay Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. This charming little theatre waist is extremely simple to make, and is very dressy if made of delicate colors with lace. The under bodice and elbow sleeves are of satin or taffeta in a delicate green. The yoke and sleeves are of chiffon, and also the folds which trim the sleeves. The back of the waist may be made of one piece of

lace on the same pattern as that forming the points in front and the lower sleeve. The points of lace in front are drawn into a soft chiffon belt with a knot at one side. This waist will also develop well in turquoise blue with black lace; in fact it will lend itself to various shades.

**2195—Cortelyou Coat.**

Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The long coat in this design is double-breasted, and, by many, will be preferred for that very reason. The coat is named the Cortelyou, and it combines admirably with any style of skirt. This

coat may be made of heavy suiting. The Van Dyke points of velvet applied to the front make a handsome trimming, as the stitching repeats itself in outline around the points several times. This coat will develop finely in Oxford gray. The coat may be interlined with flannel, and then lined with soft silk or satin, which, as a rule, wears better than any of the linings.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

**TRANSPORT DATES.**

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The officials of the Transport service have announced definite dates for the departure of transports for Manila. The Sheridan will depart on January 1, the Kilpatrick on January 1, the Thomas on February 1, and carrying the Twenty-ninth infantry, and the Grant will sail at about the same time on a special trip with insular employes and school teachers.

# THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Henry C. Payne, who succeeds Charles Emory Smith as postmaster general, has been a citizen of Milwaukee for many years and has been prominent in political circles of Wisconsin for over twenty-five years. For several years past he has been Republican national committeeman from Wisconsin, and during the last two national campaigns he was vice chairman of the national Republican committee. Mr. Payne was postmaster of Milwaukee for ten years, serving under Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur. He was one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad early in the nineties when that property was in the courts. Later Mr. Payne became connected with various large interests, including the old Milwaukee & Northern Railroad company, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system; the Wisconsin Telephone company, and street railway properties. He is now vice president of the Milwaukee Street Railway & Light Co.

## SCHLEY CASE.

### Long Disposes of It, So far as His Department Is Concerned.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Long has disposed finally of the Schley case so far as the navy department is concerned, by acting upon the findings and conclusions of the court of inquiry.

He approves the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court; he approves the majority opinion where there is a difference in the court; he holds that the court could not have entered into a consideration of the question of command at the battle of Santiago, and finally he accepts the recommendation that no further proceedings shall be had.

The secretary also has declined the application of Admiral Sampson's counsel to enter upon an inquiry into the question of command, and has notified Admiral Schley's counsel of that fact as a reason for declining to hear them on that point.

Secretary Long's approval of the majority report was as follows:

"The department has read the testimony in this case, the arguments of counsel at the trial; the court's findings of facts, opinions and recommendations; the individual memoranda of the presiding members in the statement of exceptions to the said findings and opinion by the applicant; the reply to said statement by the judge advocate of the court and his assistant, and the brief this day submitted by counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson traversing the presiding member's view as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago; And after careful consideration the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court are approved.

"As to the points on which the presiding member differs from the opinion of the majority of the court, the opinion of the majority is approved.

"As to the further expression of his views by the same member, with regard to the questions of command on the morning of July 3, 1898, and of the title to credit for the ensuing victory, the conduct of the court in making no finding and rendering no opinion on these questions is approved—indeed, it could with propriety take no other course, evidence on these questions, during the inquiry, having been excluded by the court.

"The department approves the recommendation of the court that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

"The department records its appreciation of the arduous labors of the whole court. (Signed.)

"JOHN D. LONG,
"Secretary of the Navy."

The text of the secretary's letter to Admiral Sampson's attorneys and to Admiral Schley follows:

Navy Department,
Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

Gentlemen:—In view of the department approval this day of the recommendation of the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley that no further proceedings be had, and of the fact that the question of command was excluded from consideration by the court, the department will take no action upon the brief filed by you in behalf of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Sec'y.

Messrs. Stayton, Campbell & Theall, Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, New York.

Navy Department,
Washington, Dec. 20, 1901.

Sir:—Referring to the department's letter of the 13th instant, you are advised that action has to-day been taken upon the findings, opinion and recommendation of the court of inquiry in your case, and upon the minority opinion of the presiding member, and a copy of the endorsement embodying such action is herewith transmitted for your information. In response to your request of the 18th instant, heretofore acknowledged, that if a protest should be filed by Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, relative to the question of command of the American naval forces during that battle of Santiago, and credit for the victory won in that battle, you be accorded an opportunity to present, through your counsel, any argument against such protest, you are advised that a brief on this subject has this day been filed by Messrs. Stayton, Cambell and Theall, counsel for Admiral Sampson.

In view, however, of the department's approval of the recommendation of the court of inquiry that no further proceedings be had and of the fact that the question of command was excluded from consideration by the court, no action will be taken upon said brief, and reply to that effect (copy enclosed) has this day been made to counsel for Admiral Sampson. A copy of the report of the judge advocate of the court and his assistant upon your communication of the 18th instant, objecting to the approval of the findings of the court, is also herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Sec'y.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy, retired, The Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.—Isidor Rayner, attorney general of Maryland, and counsel for Admiral Schley, when shown the decision of Secretary Long, to-day, declared that "the whole proceeding is arbitrary and tyrannical," and manifested great surprise and indignation.

"The court decided the case," said he, "without considering the testimony of Admiral Schley and his witnesses and Secretary Long seems to have decided it without so much as permitting us to file a reply to the protest filed by Admiral Sampson's attorneys.

"This protest was filed late yesterday afternoon and just one hour ago we finished our reply to it and sent it to Washington.

"Now I understand that the secretary has decided against Admiral Dewey and adverse to Schley's being in command at Santiago and virtually in favor of Sampson, without even permitting us to produce before him the conclusive proof, admitted at the hearing by consent, that the command practically and officially devolved upon Schley. The whole proceeding is too arbitrary and tyrannical for me now to discuss. I really wonder whether the people who live under free institutions will tolerate the exercise of such despotic measures.

"You ask me what our next step will be. I do not know, unless the President intervenes. There is a power in the courts to compel the secretary to file the dissenting opinion of Admiral Dewey, whether he agrees to it or not. We will determine next week what proceedings we will adopt."

## MILES REPRIMANDED.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary of War Root, by direction of the President, administered a strong reprimand to Lieut. Gen. Miles for uttering the sentiments attributed to him in the Cincinnati interview touching the Schley case.

The secretary says in part:

"You have no business in the controversy and no right, holding the office which you did, to express any opinion."

## MACLAY BOUNCED.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The following order was made public this afternoon by Secretary of War Root:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.

"Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Commandant Navy Yard, New York:

"Sir—I am directed by the President to ask Edgar S. Maclay, special laborer, general storekeeper office, navy yard, New York, to send in his resignation. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN D. LONG,
"Secretary."

## SAMPSON'S SIDE

### His Attorneys File Objections to Part of Dewey's Report.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The objection of Admiral W. T. Sampson to that portion of Admiral Dewey's report of the Schley court of inquiry, in which he says Admiral Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago and entitled to the credit for the victory, was filed with Secretary Long to-day. The document was brought to the navy department by Mr. E. S. Theall, of the counsel for Admiral Sampson, and handed to the secretary. It is as follows:

"30 Broad street,
"New York, Dec. 19, 1901.

"Sir:—As counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, we have the honor to request that the department, for the reasons below stated, strike out or specifically disapprove that portion of Admiral Dewey's opinion filed in connection with the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, in which he states his view to be that Commodore Schley was in absolute command at the naval battle of Santiago:

"First—Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

"Second—The President of the United States and the navy department had decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley second in command.

"Third—The question of who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration, and evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

I.

"Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle.

"(A) The disposition of the forces at the beginning of the battle, according to Commodore Schley's own statement, places Admiral Sampson in command.

"The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the westernmost ships of the fleet; the Indiana and Gloucester were the easternmost. The New York was nearer both of the latter than was the Brooklyn, and notably at the time when the Indiana was heavily engaged at the beginning of the action, and when the Gloucester was engaged with the Curor and Pluton. Commodore Schley says: "The Indiana and the Gloucester * * * were closer to your flagship' than to the Brooklyn. We have, then, the case of a fleet in a regular formation, with the commander-in-chief within signal distance, and closer to a large number of the ships than is the second in command. It is true that the commander-in-chief could not have reached the most distant vessel by signals, except by causing them to be repeated by an intermediate vessel—an entirely usual course—but it is equally true that the second in command could not have reached the remote vessels of the fleet (namely, the Indiana and the Gloucester) without likewise repeating signals.

"In this state of affairs, the regulations of the navy and the customs of the sea place the absolute command and the full responsibility in the senior officer, to declare a formal [illegible] T. Sampson.

(B.) The Brooklyn's manoeuvre [illegible] Cripoll. the action destroys any claim that Commodore Schley might have had to the command. The facts as to the loop are found by the court. The finding and opinion show that to avoid danger to his own ship he manoeuvred without warning to the rest of the squadron, and in disregard of the fleet formation.

II.

The President of the United States and the navy department had decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle and Commodore Schley second in command.

This fact was before the court; for the secretary's letter to the senate (dated February 6th, 1899) states that the Spanish squadron was destroyed "By our fleet under his (Sampson's) command;" and "The advancement of Commodore Schley was proposed in recognition of his services as next in rank at the victory of Santiago."

III.

The question as to who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration. Evidence bearing on the point was excluded.

(A.) If Commodore Schley was in command, Admiral Sampson was not, and if the question as to which was in command was to be considered by the court, surely Admiral Sampson became an interested party and under the precept was entitled to the hearing which was repeatedly refused him.

(B.) The language of the precept excludes the question as to who commanded at that battle. It directs the court to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Schley—not into his status or as to whether or not he was in command, and to report its conclusions upon his "conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign."

(C.) The judicial officers of the court maintained that this matter was outside the scope of the inquiry. They expressed willingness to go into it if their view should be overruled, but were, in every instance, sustained by the court.

Thus, at page 157, the assistant to the judge advocate said:

"One further word as to a suggestion just made as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle. I wish to say that we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago, is before the court. If it is we shall be happy to investigate it. * * * Until the case takes that attitude, it is improper to spread upon the record arguments and questions which proceed upon the theory that this is the case."

Counsel for the applicant withdrew the question.

At page 490 of the record, the same matter being under discussion, Mr. Hanna said: "If it is the desire of the court to go into these things, it would, of course, be proper that we should also go into them. It would not only be proper, but it would be necessary. * * * We are thoroughly prepared to go into any discussion of them, provided the court desires to so enlarge and extend the scope of this inquiry." Counsel for the applicant again failed to press the point and the court made no objection to Mr. Hanna's views.

At pages 153 and 1080 there were similar rulings by the judge advocate. In the case of all those declarations there was acquiescence on the part of the court.

(D.) The court uniformly rejected evidence as to who commanded.

On all the pages herein cited from the record, the court rejected such evidence, and nowhere was it admitted against objection.

(E.) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it.

For example, at page 1586, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and of the New York and as to the part they took in the battle, Admiral Dewey said: "We do not want that. We have ruled that out." The judge advocate then asked if the court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: "We have. We have kept the New York out or it."

See also page 481.

(F.) The court went so far as to rule at page 1421 that Admiral Schley was not in command during the battle. The matter then before the court related to the periods during which Admiral Schley had been in absolute command, and the judge advocate said: "Mr. Rayner, you are confining yourself to July 3, are you?"

Mr. Rayner, in reply, acquiesced in this view, and the court ruled that "All questions * * * shall be confined to between the 19th of May and the first of June, relating to the organization, management and control of that squadron when he was actually commander-in-chief." Matters referring to his alleged command on July 3 were excluded.

On page 1433 the court confirms this decision.

(G.) All proposed questions on this subject were either rejected by the court or withdrawn by the applicant, who finally acquiesced in the decisions of the court and gave up his efforts in this behalf, saying:

"I bow respectfully to the decision of the court, and I know exactly what it means."

Instances of the withdrawal of such questions and of their rejection by the court will be found in the record at pages 158, 157, 484, 485 and 1080.

(H.) The minority opinion expressed by Admiral Dewey in this matter is at variance with all the rulings of the court in this regard, and directly contradicts the letters wherein Admiral Dewey, for the court, defines Admiral Sampson's status.

The Navy department, in its precept, has justly provided that any person "interested" might be given an opportunity of appearing before the court in person or by counsel and protecting his rights.

As counsel for the applicant ignored at times the court's rulings and spread upon the record arguments reflecting upon Admiral Sampson, we, as his counsel, three separate times appealed to the court asking for protection and for permission to appear and defend Admiral Sampson's rights. Each time our request was denied, and we were assured that Admiral Sampson was not involved, and finally Admiral Dewey, acknowledging the receipt of one of our letters in which we had appealed to him on the ground of this very question as to who commanded at Santiago, said: "I have to state that while the precept convening this court gives it authority to permit any person whom it may regard as concerned in the investigation to be present * * * the court considers that Admiral Sampson is not an interested party; * * * and you are further informed that if circumstances arise which in the opinion of the court render it necessary for Admiral Sampson to be represented due notice will be sent him."

Upon that promise Admiral Sampson relied. The notice came only in the form of a minority opinion by Admiral Dewey discussing matters beyond the scope of the precept and nowhere included in the facts found by the courts.

STAYTON & CAMPBELL,
"HEALL,
"Attorneys for Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.


## My Lungs

Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you fifty years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Ask your doctor how many years he has prescribed it.

"An eminent physician told me I certainly had consumption. I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it completely cured me."

Mrs. S. L. Yeager, Oxford, Kans.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.


## CHAFFEE'S OPINION

### Of the People of the Philippines—Traitors Are Plenty.

Washington, Dec. 20.—"History affords no parallel of a whole people thus practically turning war traitors and in the genius of no other people was ever found such masterful powers of secrecy and dissimulation, but it is needless to say that no powerful state was ever erected or ever can be erected on such immoral and unenlightened foundations."

This statement is made by General Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines, in a review of one of a number of court-martial cases in the islands, the records of which have been received at the War department.

The case which brought forth this comment from General Chaffee was one wherein seven natives were tried jointly on a charge of murder. The accused were soldiers in the insurgent army, and, after defeat by the American army in the field, abandoned even the show of open opposition such as the half uniformed guerilla bands make and took up their residence at Taytay, in Luzon, a place protected by an American garrison. Then, following the proclaimed policy of the insurgent chiefs, they proceeded to organize secretly a bolo band. When authorization had been given to establish civil government, the band came forward under the leadership of a resident padre and were elected municipal officers of Taytay. Then ensued a remarkable attempt to serve two masters. In all lawful matters they served with due appearance of loyalty the American government, while at the same time they labored secretly and diligently in the interests of the insurrection. This dual form of government, says General Chaffee, existed every-where, in strongly garrisoned cities like Manila as well as the smallest barrio. The municipal officers of Taytay next entered upon a series of murders and continued their deadly work until the growing number of mysterious disappearances led to the discovery of the perpetrators by the American authorities.

"One undeniable truth," says General Chaffee, "stands out in this case as in hundreds of like cases of murder, that the average native of these islands has not more than the merest rudimentary conception of his individual rights and duties as a man, and no one knows this so well as the wily chiefs who use him for their nefarious purpose." Six of the seven natives were sentenced to be hanged, but General Chaffee commuted the sentence of three of them to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The seventh native, Leonardo de Posoy, a regularly ordained priest, asked for and was granted a separate trial. When Taytay was given a permanent garrison of American troops, de Posoy was found there in the regular pursuit of his calling as curate of the pueblo. Through his advantages of education, his spiritual relations with the people and his active interest in their secular affairs, he was easily the most influential man in the community. He cultivated the good will of the American officers and promised to aid them in keeping peace. But when the elections to American civil government officers were held, he put forward and caused to be elected as presidente one Caledonio Javier, whom General Chaffee describes as an "illiterate and bigoted man" whom de Posoy well knew was an officer of insurgents, and whom he commended to the people as the best man for the office because he was "bold."

At his trial de Posoy who was held to be the chief agent in the Taytay murders, took advantage of the loophole which appeared to be afforded by his position as priest, by contending that while the participators in the wholesale murders in Taytay would confess the same at confessional he was compelled by his sacred office to keep silence.

General Chaffee pronounced this defense of no value, saying that "the confessional does not lay upon any man, priest or layman, the obligation of suppressing knowledge of crimes being committed by third parties, the consummation of which could have been prevented without violating the secrecy of the confessional." In this particular case, it is stated, the knowledge of the crimes was brought directly to the priest's notice and was not gained through the confessional. General Chaffee confirmed the sentence of death imposed by the court-martial which tried de Posoy, but commuted the sentence to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor, "out of his respect for his calling and of the great religious organization of which he is a most unworthy member." Said General Chaffee in concluding his review, "no person living in these islands can be permitted to plead his office, however sacred or exalted, as a protection for crimes committed."

**FUNSTON'S SON.**

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 19.—A son was born to Mrs. Frederick Funston, wife of Brigadier General Funston, of Kansas, to-day.

Mrs. Funston returned from the Philippines a few weeks ago, and has been living with her parents here since. General Funston sailed from Manila for the United States last Sunday. He is due here about January 8.

**OHIO MONUMENT.**

Macon, Ga., Dec. 19.—The Ohio monument over federal dead prisoners was not unveiled at Andersonville yesterday, but the program of exercises that had been arranged was executed. The shaft was not completed. Governor Nash and party returned to their homes last night. The weather was disagreeably cold.

**Royal Pair Separated.**

Darmstadt, Dec. 22.—The superior court has pronounced the separation of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse.


## GAS AND TROUBLE

### Comes From White Bread.

While it is true that we build up the body from food, it is also true that different kinds of food have different effects on the body and produce different results.

For instance. It is absolutely impossible to live on white bread alone, for it contains almost nothing but starch, and an excess of white bread produces gas and trouble in the intestines, while, at the same time, the other elements required by the body for building up brain and nerve centers, as well as muscular tissue, have been left out of the white bread, and we see from experience the one trying to live on white bread alone gradually fails in mental and nervous power as well as loss in muscle.

Such a diet could not be kept up long without fatal results. A lady in Jacksonville, Fla., was crippled by an accident two years ago. Being without the power of exercise, an old stomach trouble that was here for years became worse, and it was a serious question regarding food that she could digest.

A physician put her on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food with some remarkable results. She says now that, not only is she able to do a big day's work, because of the strength of her brain and nerves, but that she has finally thrown away her crutches because the muscles of her limbs have gradually grown stronger since she began the use of Grape-Nuts, and now she is practically well and can go about without trouble, notwithstanding the fact that it was said she would never be able to walk again. So much for eating the right kind of food instead of remaining an invalid and a cripple because of the lack of knowledge of the kind of food to use to bring one back to health. Name given on application to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.



## BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No names used without written consent.

Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any vicious blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathesome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

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## SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES —IN— Blade Dinner Sets.

**American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.**

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

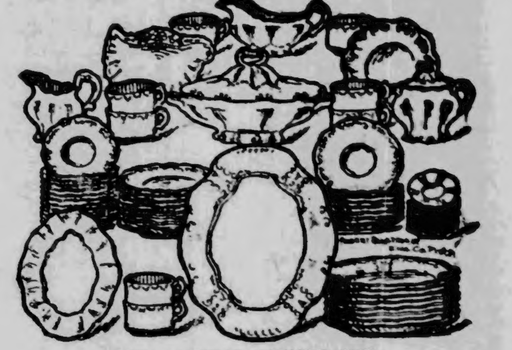
This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (3 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ..... $2.25
Decorated ..... 2.65

No. 2—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 6 pie plates, 6 butter chips, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ..... $3.75
Decorated ..... 4.50

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 8-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6½-inch fruits, 12 5½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White ..... $4.85
Decorated ..... 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 9-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.75.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

**How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:**

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

**General Directions and Information.**

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 35 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it will cost somewhere near $1 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.


## ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21.—For the third time within 72 hours Pittsburg steel workers have been killed or maimed by terrific explosions. Following on the heels of the awful disasters at the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlins, on Thursday, and at the Black Diamond steel works, yesterday, the city was shocked this morning by the report of another explosion at Singer-Nimick's west end plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America, in which seven men were scalded, one badly cut and twenty or thirty others slightly burned.

At 6:55 o'clock two of a battery of five boilers used to operate the sheet mill exploded with terrific force. Scalding water played havoc among the workmen who had just started in for the day, while pieces of the boilers caused great destruction of the mill property. Of the seven men scalded, two, it is said, will die.

The cause of the explosion is attributed to frozen pipes which supplied the two boilers of the five with water. This froze some time early this morning. About sixty men were at work in the sheet mill when the boilers let go.

**MEMORIAL TABLET.**

Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 19.—The Massachusetts memorial tablet erected on the site of the old war prison here, was dedicated to-day. Major B. Horton, president of the Massachusetts Association, presided, and prayer was offered by Commodore Curtis, chaplain of the association. The monument was turned over to Massachusetts, in a brief address by C. J. David, chairman of the committee, and it was accepted by Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, who made the address of the day. The Massachusetts party numbers 35, and all of the commissioners at one time were Andersonville prisoners.

**NEW LOCOMOTIVES.**

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has just received orders for 115 locomotives from several railroad companies for delivery next year. Of these, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad ordered 23; the Northern Pacific, 50; the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, 60. Thus far the Baldwin company has contracted to deliver approximately 700 locomotives next year.

**INDIANS STARVING.**

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 20.—Cherokee Indians are reported starving in the hills near Tahlequah, in the Going Snake district, as a result of the loss of their crops and the blizzard. Taey are members of the Netoowah tribe.

**Russian Trade Movement.**

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The Czar has charged the Grand Duke Alexander-Michaelovitch to form a committee to draft a law regarding maritime trade and navigation.


**$3.50 Direct To User**

Handsome and [illegible] wants [illegible] and Address Erie Mf'g Co., 88 Washington St., Erie, Pa.

**$10 TO $15 WEEKLY** [illegible] an hour or two evenings will add $10 to $15 weekly to your income. Further particulars free. Address Standard Mfg. Co., Dept. 9, Toledo, O.

**$100** [illegible] returned $970 and profit in 6 days. No [illegible] Reference any bank or mercantile agency in Chicago. Write [illegible] 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

**PARALYSIS** LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Dr. CHASE, 924 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WE TEACH YOU FREE** $5. to $10. PER DAY. Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. [illegible] Outfits complete, ready for work. Write today. Parkfield Industries, Inc. P. CRAY & CO., Plating Works, CLEVELAND, O.


## FATAL AFFRAY.

Russellville, Ala., Dec. 20.—Henry Williams, a desperado and robber, dead; Frank McClurg, merchant, desperately wounded, shot through the intestines; Tom Williams, a brother of Henry, shot in the breast, is the result of a battle here between City Marshal Ben Barrett and Deputy Sheriff Hargett on one side and the Williams brothers on the other.

Henry Williams was indicted here several years ago for stealing cattle, but escaped to Indian Territory. Getting into trouble there he returned here recently and officers have since been looking for him. Yesterday he was seen to enter McClurg's store, while Tom stood guard, near the back door. The officers started into the store when Tom fired at Barrett. Hargett, approaching Henry to arrest him, was assaulted and a furious struggle ensued. Williams

# A Happy New Year.

## FAREWELL AND GREETING.

Ay, open wide the portal
And let the Old Year go
Out through the wind and darkness,
Out through the cold and snow.

We may clasp his chilly fingers,
And gaze in his filming eye,
But we cannot keep him longer,
For his time has come to die.

So we say farewell to our comrade
Of a twelvmonth—going—gone—
A sad twelve-month, a glad twelve-month,
And stand in the door alone.

Alone—yet, hush! a presence,
The thrill of a merry laugh,
The sound of a ringing footstep
Instead of the Old Year staff!

And here on our very threshold
Stands Youth where Age has been,—
Stands Youth, and smiles at us, saying:
"Welcome the New Year in!"

—Mary Clarke Huntington.

## "Thee Is a Little Queer."

### An Atrocious Proposal

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Most of you will recall the old Quaker's assertion that "Everybody is queer except thee and me, and thee is a little queer sometimes." It expresses what one frequently feels when standing apart and looking out upon the restless, hurrying throng of people, with their curious habits, their little idiosyncracies in thought and action, which seem to separate them from the majority and make them singular. Of course, we all have these oddities, only we do not recognize them in ourselves, any more than the Quaker did, but that is because we are always gazing outward.

What brought this to my thought just at this moment?

A memory of the quick transformation I observed recently in a woman's face from listless apathy to alert enjoyment—yes, enjoyment—by the sickening details of a terrible disaster. She was looking as if life were not worth the living, when some one began to tell the sad story. Instantly she became keenly alive, and drank in each word with avidity, interspersing the narrative with eager questions. It was not the interest that she manifested which made her peculiar, but her determination to grasp the minutest part of the tragedy.

This woman was a strongly defined type of a class who are morbidly fond of horrors. As a result, their minds are filled with gruesome pictures, ever ready to present themselves, and, when they do, shutting out hope and faith and courage. Yielding to this strange fascination, and there is not a hour of the day but uncanny fears are masters. The peace and serenity necessary to make the routine of everyday life pleasant or even bearable, are impossible of attainment.

It is easy to get into this habit. The greed for news has compelled the newspapers to fill their columns with these details, but it is not necessary to read them with the same regularity and devotion we should give to the spiritual meditation by which the day is rightly begun. Yet, if there is not time for both, the morning paper, with its accounts of murders, accidents, and suicides, is quite sure to win. This lays the foundation of that morbid taste for horrors which seeks gratification precisely like that of the alcohol lover and the opium eater.

A protest against this habit is not in any sense made to discourage an interest in the great events that are moving the world, or even in the happenings which change the face of one's own community, but to urge an avoidance of sad and harrowing incidents, unless to know them is necessary to the accomplishment of some good.

Think sunshine, talk sunshine, and the grayest day will be the brighter. So surely as we saturate ourselves with gruesome things, just so surely do we invite them to ourselves. Physicians say that in the time of an epidemic, these most likely to be attacked are they who are shivering with fear, and that to pursue the daily avocations, preserving a mental equipoise so far as possible is the surest safeguard.

The woman of whom I spoke in the beginning is, then, in reality only "queer" because of her exaggerated habit of breakfasting, dining, and supping with horrors. She has contracted a disease of which many another is showing the symptoms. And perhaps we ourselves, though we do not suspect it, are turning that way through a tendency to see the dark side of life, and to worry about what may be. Let us not strengthen the tendency by needlessly reading in books or newspapers stories, either real or imaginative, from which the sunlight of joy is excluded. Then, perhaps, "both thee and me" will save ourselves from becoming even "a little queer" in that way.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox puts the thought I have been trying to convey, in verse in this fashion:

If we talk of the good the world contains,
And try our best to add to it,
The evil will die of neglect by and by—
'Tis the very best way to undo it.

We preach too much and we dwell too long
On sin and sorrow and trouble;
We help them to live by the thoughts we give,
Their spite and might to redouble.

* * * * * *

And I say if you search for the good and pure,
And give no thought to the evil,
Our labors are worth far more to the earth
Than when we are chasing the devil.

Speaking of "gruesome" things, I wonder if there can be aught more shocking than the reported proposition of three physicians with a national reputation, to vivisect criminals, instead of putting them to death by the ordinary methods. It does not seem possible for this to be true, that there are men who desire to use the name of science to cover up such awful, hideous brutality. For what does vivisection mean? To dissect a living body; to cut it up slowly, in order to prolong its sufferings; to torture it—one of God's children, no matter how misguided—for more than doubtful experiments! And this to be a law, to give permission to repeat the horror again and yet again! Mobs burn human beings at the stake, but they do it when their passions are aroused and in defiance of law. Here are men, supposedly humane, who calmly propose the infliction of unspeakable cruelty upon helpless men and women whose lives have gone astray.

The movement is, it is claimed, in the interest of science; in the hope of discovering something that will save suffering in the future. This is the plea for all vivisection; but there are just as many physicians of high repute, who claim that nothing has ever been gained by this torture and slow killing of animals, as there are who affirm the contrary. While this difference of opinion exists among themselves, as to any valuable results, it would be a crime against humanity to extend the power to inflict these tortures. And let those physicians ask themselves if it was a question of their own sons under the knife of the vivisector, whether science would wear so inviting an air as when the criminals are the sons of others.

It is easy to call this sentiment, and dismiss it, together with similar protests sure to be made, but should the time ever come when the public consents to such an atrocious law, then indeed will the nation have reason to fear for its future. When man may legally mutilate, at pleasure, the palpitating bodies of their brothers, made like themselves in the image of God, however blurred that image may be, they have taken a long step backward toward the Dark Ages.

## On the Great Highway.

Mr. Creelman's book is well named. The special newspaper correspondent in his pursuit of news goes hither and thither, across seas and over mountains, facing perils that would make the reader blench did he know the half, in order that his journal may take the lead in rehearsing the great world events. Few realize the cost in money and effort, sometimes of life, which is a part of the modern newspaper expenditure, so that the public may know, at the earliest possible moment, what is happening in any part of earth's land or sea.

The present volume is made up of a series of pen-pictures drawn with the stroke of a master of his art. Whatever he has described retains the strength and vitality coming from deep and vivid impressions upon a receptive mind. No connecting link holds the pictures together, but they are thrown upon the canvas singly, to be seen each by itself. First, he shows his readers how he compasses the difficult feat of interviewing the Pope, a thing declared to be beyond the bounds of possibility. "A thousand years of tradition" stood between Mr. Creelman and his desire.

He accomplished it as none but an American could. These are his words concerning the personality of Leo XIII:

"There behind all the pomp and ceremony, sat a gentle old man, with a sweet face and the saddest eyes that ever looked out of a human head—the quiet shepherd of Christendom. He sat in a chair of crimson and gold, set close to a table. Behind him was a carved figure of the Virgin, and near it a smaller throne. He wore a skull cap of white watered silk, and a snowy cassock flowed gracefully about his frail figure, a plain cross of gold hanging upon the sunken breast. It was a presence at once appealing and majestic. That moment I forgot my newspaper and the news-thirsty multitudes of New York."

Mr. Creelman then carries us swiftly from the Vatican into the heart of Korea—"the hermit nation"—where he makes us watch with him the storming of Ping Yang by the Japanese army. The scene is the more strange and wonderful because of the difference between the Orientals and the nations of the West. Later we go with him to interview the King of Korea, who thus appears:

"He stood behind a table in front of a gaudily upholstered European chair, with his small nervous hands crossed lightly over his centure—a slender, shy man, with an oval face, thin, silky moustache and chin beard, a kind, voluptuous mouth, and soft, dark eyes. He had the eyes of a beautiful girl. * * * The king did not extend his hand. To touch him intentionally is death. * * * It was once a capital crime to look at him in the streets. The king's presence is divine."

Mr. Creelman adds to his energy and capability as a news-seeker, a fine literary style, which brightens what he touches. Each letter closes with some paragraph or sentence which sums up the vital thought of the whole matter. When he has been repeating Tolstoy's words regarding the soul and human equality, he concludes:

"A moment later the giant had his arm around the neck of his golden-haired little son, who had stolen into the room. And philosophy was ended for that day."

Of the burial scenes of Grant and Gladstone he says:

"One vanished from sight like a god of war, with a shining sea of bayonets sweeping about his grave beneath drifting clouds of cannon smoke—the peace-compeller, at whose death-bed the greatest war of modern times really ended.

"The other was laid in the earth to the sound of organ music, the greatest Englishman of the nineteenth century—a man who turned a monarchy into a democracy without shedding a drop of human blood."

Mr. Creelman's stories are full of dramatic fire and intensity, which leave the stronger impression because they are narratives of real happenings.

The volume comes from the press of the Lothrop Publishing company, Boston.

## Keynotes of Harmony.

A happy New Year!

It is a good thing to say these words many times upon the opening day of the year. They mean much or little in their speaking, according to the heart-song with which they are made to vibrate, yet, at their poorest, they voice a wish for the happiness of others, a desire that other lives shall be filled with sunshine during the opening day of the year just at its dawning.

Then there is another good thing to do—to resolve again that one's own life shall be better lived than in the past; that a longer step than ever before shall be taken towards the higher ideal which shines afar off in our pathway. Even though we fail, though every good resolution is broken, make them just the same, hold fast to the desire to keep them and by and by strength will come to stand. To stand! That means a great deal. More than we at once realize.

To help Blade readers in making the good fight, commencing with this New Year, every week wil be given a sentence or paragraph for each day, to be taken in the morning and held in the thought, until its spirit is made to thrill the life. It seems a little thing, but, by and by, if it is not neglected, strength will come to bear the burdens of the day, and gladness will find its place in the heart. Beginning with New Year's morning, here are the keynotes by which to set each day's harmony:

WEDNESDAY:—

Ask thyself, at all times, Am I giving my best to my friend, or to my work? Will less than the best do honor to them? And shall I not honor what constitutes so much of life, that existence may be uplifted? To my friend I owe honor for his own sake, and to my daily toil no less for my own sake.

THURSDAY:—

A little consideration of what takes place around us every day would show us that a high law than that of our will regulates events.

FRIDAY:—

Realize worrying as an enemy which destroys your hapiness; that it never has done and never can do the least good; that it wastes vitality and impairs the mental faculties; then realize that it can be cured by persistent effort and set to work to do it with determination.

SATURDAY:—

This then, is the heart song for today—I love God only, and since God is All, it follows that I must love all life. I love the Truth that makes the Sun to shine. Love is my watchword and by it I will regulate my thoughts and actions this day and all my days to come.

SUNDAY:—

It is not so much the possession of passions, of selfish desires, that is to be regretted, but it is the failure to make of them "weapons and wings" with which to fight the good figit, and then to rise into higher, clearer atmospheres of moral and spiritual being. And let us remember, "Every time we conquer ourselves we are helping others to conquer ourselves."

MONDAY:—

Educate not only the brain and hand, but also the heart, that it may throb in loving kindness.

TUESDAY:—

The way to speak and write what shall not go out of fashion is to speak and write sincerely.

## A NEW YEAR.

Just at the turn of the midnight,
When the children are fast asleep,
The tired Old Year slips out by himself,
Glad of a chance to be laid on the shelf,
And the New Year takes a peep

At the beautiful world that is waiting
For the hours that he will bring;
For the wonderful things in his peddler's pack;
Weather, all sorts, there will be no lack,
And many a marvellous thing.

Flowers, by hosts and armies,
Stars and sunshine and rain!
The merry times and the sorrowful times,
Quickstep and jingle and dirge and crimes,
And the weaving of joy and pain.

When the children wake in the morning,
Shouting their "Happy New Year,"
The year will be started well on his way,
Swinging along through his first white day,
With the path before him clear.

Twelve long months for his journey;
Fifty-two weeks of a spell;
At the end of it all he'll slip out by himself,
Glad of a chance to be laid on the shelf,
At the stroke of the midnight bell.

—MARGARET SANGSTER.

SANTA CLAUS—"WHY, CHRIS, WHAT'S ALL THIS RACKET ABOUT ON CHRISTMAS MORNING?"
SANTA CLAUS, JR.—"YOU'VE GIVEN AWAY ALL THE TOYS, AND I'M THE ONLY BOY WHAT DIDN'T GET NO PRESENT."

## A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was neither pretty nor clever; for she could not sing well, nor recite, and she did not know how to dance. In fact, in every way she was a very plain little girl. So, scant attention was given her in the village school. True, she made the teacher no trouble and she studied patiently. But being neither pretty, nor clever, nor even rich, of course she was forgotten among children who always knew their arithmetic, or who wrote, or sang, or recited fine poems, or who dressed in fine clothes.

But Sylvia did not mind all this, because she never had had any one notice her and didn't expect it. She used to look with pleasure on her more favored schoolmates, for there was no envy in her loving heart. Indeed, she was so full of love for everything that she was always too happily busy doing for others to have time to think or care whether others were doing for her. The flowers she regarded tenderly, and often would not pick even a humble wild-flower because it seemed so happy spreading its dainty petals in the sunlight or shyly peeping out from beneath a cosy covering of green leaves.

When people thought of Sylvia at all, all they said was that she was a kind-hearted little thing. But could stray dogs and cats have made you understand their language they would have told you that Sylvia was far more than that—that she was full of loving kindness, pity, and mercy; for did she not take them home with her and give them warm shelter and food? Often a mother or father robin could be heard piping loudly of how Sylvia had found one of their clumsy babies fallen from the nest, and how careful she had been to find its home and put it back in it if possible. There were little children who could tell how Sylvia stopped their crying and made them laugh. There were old people whose canes had fallen from their trembling hands, or who had lost their spectacles, and it was this same little girl that picked up the canes and found the glasses.

But then, as Sylvia always had done this sort of thing, it was taken for granted she always would, and people got in the habit of accepting her kindness just as many boys and girls take their fine clothes and good food and the ever-tender, watchful care from father and mother without a thought of how much hard work and self-denial all of these things cost their parents. And it never occurred to Sylvia, any more than it does to many a kind parent, to expect thanks. Indeed, she never thought about it.

Now, the village was nestled beside a great stretch of woods, and close to them lived Sylvia and her grandmother in a tiny cottage. In the woods were many birds, and as Sylvia had often helped them—rescued them from cats and hawks, saved their babies, cared for them when they were hurt—they all loved her dearly. Hour after hour did the elves, who lived in these woods, chatter with the birds about the kind little girl, and told them of good deeds she had done to others than birds—of her patience and sweetness.

It was New Year's morning. The ground was white with snow, and there had been an "ice storm"—that is, the air had been filled with a sort of mist that turned into ice on whatever it touched. So the trees were glistening, and even every little twig was deep incrusted with the shining ice. The tall blades of grass and the withered golden-rod that stood up above the snow were no longer poor, ugly, faded wisps for the wind to play with. No; they were standing straight and stiff and proud in glittering coats of mail.

Sylvia came out to scatter food on the snow, for you may be sure she thought of the birds when the ground was frozen and covered, and they could get nothing to eat. The morning sun shone into the woods, and Sylvia looked in with wonder and delight. Before her spread white, dazzling paths between the trees. The soft green of hemlocks and pine trees was seen through crystal brightness. The naked gray branches of the trees, which had dropped their leaves and gone to sleep, were frosted silver now. The sunlight touched a million tiny twigs on the tree-tops, turning them into flame that flashed against the deep-blue sky. Sunbeams stole into the icy whiteness of the woods, and, wherever they fell on trees and shrubs, green and red and blue and gold lights sparkled.

Sylvia entered the woods and walked on and on. No palace, no fairyland that she ever had read about was so dazzingly lovely as these frozen, sun-kissed woods. Winter birds stared at her with their round bright eyes; little elves peeped at her from between tree-branches. Finally she reached a spot whre there was quite a clear space of ground. Around it grew pine and oak trees. Many of the red-brown oak leaves still clung to the twigs and shone regularly through a transparent, icy covering. The pine-needles were cased in shining shields. At the foot of the trees grew bushes with long slender branches that bowed gracefully to the ground under their burden of ice. Pure and white was the little patch of ground circled about by trees and shrubs. The tall grasses were covered with feathery particles of frozen snow. The sunlight trickled through the woods and fell in long beams of light over this little spot until it sparkled as if adorned with wondrous precious stones.

Sylvia, with a cry of pleasure, stood gazing at the enchanting scene. "Is it fairyland?" she whispered to herself. And then she saw tiny brown elves capering over the snow, swinging on ice-laden grass-blades. But, somehow, she did not feel frightened, nor even surprised, except at one thing. No matter how much the elves frolicked in the snow it was as smooth as if passed over by the lightest breeze.

Presently one elf swung on a tree-branch near Sylvia, and laughingly asked her what she wanted for a New Year's gift. Then the other elves crowded about her—perched on branches, twigs and grasses—and shouted, between somersaults and jumps:

"Yes, yes! Tell us—what do you want for a New Year's gift?"

But Sylvia was too astonished to reply. And suddenly away skipped all the little brown men among the trees and shrubs where the sunbeams were broken by the ice into many colored lights, and they seemed to be gathering these sparkling bits. Soon they heaped them on the ground before Sylvia, and—wonder of wonders!—the bright flashes of light were changed into rubies and sapphires and emeralds and topazes. With a cry of delight Sylvia plunged her hand into the shining heap and drew forth a pearl that must have been made from a snow-flake unsullied by the earth and untouched by the sun—so perfect it was. Then the elves shouted—their tiny voices blending like a strain of sweet music:

"You may have all these gems. They will make you very rich. But after a while your heart will become as hard as these diamonds and rubies, and no longer will you love the poor, the old and feeble, the helpless. You will not care if God's lowly creatures perish. Will you have the gems, Sylvia?—all this great wealth?"

Sylvia dropped the pearl, and answered: "Oh, no; no!"

Then the gems that lay on the snow turned in a twinkling into flames of blue and red and green, and flew back to nestle among the trees where the sunbeams fell.

"You should not have thrown away the pearl, Sylvia," said a sweet voice. "It was the pearl of great price."

Sylvia, startled, hastily looked for the pearl; but already it had sunk deep in the snow, and from the place there was growing up slowly a slender rose-bush. It put forth glossy green rose-leaves, and then a rosebud that swelled and swelled until the creamy petals showed through the green calyx, and the petals spread and grew until finally the rose, wide open, filled the air all about with its sweet perfume.

"Pluck me, Sylvia," breathed the white rose, "and you will become so fair that people will follow you in crowds just to look upon your wondrous beauty, and you will be famous the wide world over. True, you will soon think only of yourself; you will listen to praises of your own loveliness until you will not care to hear of anything else; and you will forget to say kind words to others. There will be room in your heart only for love of self, so that you will want all the admiration yourself. Will you pluck me, Sylvia?"

"No, no!" cried Sylvia, shrinking from the rose.

Then the rose had faded almost away and became a curling white vapor that took on the form of a lovely being clothed in soft white draperies, and with hair like sunbeams and eyes of heaven's blue. And in her hand she held the white rose. Sweetly she smiled on Sylvia, saying:

"I am your soul—your true self—that, had you taken the gifts offered you today, you would have sent far away. And the time would come when, discovering that you had not gained true and lasting happiness (which is found only in the real self that lives on after the body and the riches and fame it holds dear have perished), you would have cried out in longing for me; and for me you would have been obliged to search over a stony path and a weary way. Take the rose, Sylvia; your choice has transformed it into a symbol of purity and holiness."

Softly the vision faded away, and Sylvia rubbed her eyes and looked about her, wondering if she had been dreaming. Even the elves were nowhere to be seen. But at her feet lay the white rose. She lifted it, and, lo! in its golden heart nestled the pearl.—F. P. P., in Mind.

## THE COZY CORNER

"What silences we keep year after year,
With those who are most near to us and dear;
We live beside each other day by day,
We speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full sweet word that lies just in our reach,
Beneath the commonplace of common speech.
Then out of sound and out of reach they go—
Those close, familiar friends who loved us so;
And sitting in the shadow they have left,
Alone, with loneliness, and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some kind word
That once we might have said, and they have heard."

### What Does "Christmas" Mean to You?

"Elizabeth," New York, writes: As usual, I am late with my Christmas greeting to the Cozy Corner friends. The truth is, I have felt as if I could not give one to any one this year. The times have been so hard with us that we could do nothing in the way of gifts, and I have been so blue and discouraged, so sorry for the children who would receive no presents and so sorry for myself, who could give none, that I have endeavored to put all thought of Christmas out of my mind, and just get on the best I could without any.

I said this to a neighbor—an old lady who, through age and infirmities, is entirely dependent upon the charity of her friends, but who was anticipating Christmas as joyfully as a child.

"How can Christmas be a joy to you, when you can neither expect to give nor receive anything?" I asked her, and I shall never forget the surprise in her eyes as she answered: "But, my dear, Christ was born on that day, just the same, whether I receive gifts or not, and isn't that our reason for observing the day?"

I carried the answer home with me, and the more I thought of it, the more I realized that man—of us forget this real reason for celebrating the day. We come to think of it as a day for good wishes and the exchange of gifts; we ask for material blessings and forget to give thanks for the greatest Gift of all.

We are like the young woman who wrote to her lover in the Philippines: "Christmas will mean nothing to me if you are away." To her the celebration of the 25th of December had no significance except the pleasure of her lover's company would give. We say in a perfunctory way that we rejoice that the Christ child was born, so that through His teachings we may have life eternal, but if we cannot have a Christmas tree, or hang up our stockings on Christmas eve with a reasonable hope that they will be filled; if we do not have money and do have disappointments, or things go generally contrary to our wishes, then we at once forget that, in spite of all, the true cause of rejoicing still remains.

And this lesson from my old friend was my Christmas gift, which I now send to all of you who will accept it.

### Christmas Aftermath.

Mrs. Mary R. Childs, makes suggestions for next year:

I suppose it is foolish to tell you about Christmas; it is so late in the year, or rather, so early, but I do so, hoping that what I write will be suggestive to some one for next year.

In spite of the wide-spread announcements in the newspapers [illegible] that money in [illegible] usual would [illegible] we did not find it so at our house, and most of our presents were home-made and very inexpensive.

We had a beautiful tree, because Christmas-trees grow on one part of our farm, and when father and the boys were shipping them to the city, they saved the nicest ones for our own use. When we were done with it, on Christmas eve, it was given to the church and used for the Sunday school on Christmas night.

In the box that always comes from the dear friends in a distant city, was a package of wax tapers, which were a very unexpected and welcome addition to the decorations of the tree. Besides these we had strings of pop-corn and cranberries, and ornaments made by the children, who had saved every piece of tin-foil, tissue paper, ribbon, etc., during the year for this purpose. Nuts, covered with tin-foil ,were very brilliant, hanging from the boughs of the tree, and paper flowers showed nicely among the dark green needles of the pine. The girls had dried rose leaves and lavender blossoms grown in our garden during the summer, and filled them with sachets of lace and muslin; made pincushions, needle-cases and bags of all descriptions and for all uses. The boys had changed very ordinary cigar-boxes and bits of wood into boxes for collars and cuffs, work-boxes and picture frames, some of which were as pretty as any that could have been purchased in the shops.

Grandmother contributed a pair of mittens for every member of the family and made for the "mother" a fan which was really beautiful, albeit it was from selected feathers of the barnyard fowls, and after a fashion that prevailed in her younger days.

For her the best of everything was chosen, and she thoroughly enjoyed each article as it was handed to her, thus adding to our pleasure.

The evening was a very happy one for all, and the books, skates, sled, and the "perfectly lovely" doll that came in the city box, were no more prized than the plain little gifts that represented the loving thoughts of our own family.

As this ought to be a New Year's letter, by rights, I will suggest that every one begin at once to save for next Christmas, and you will be surprised to find how many things you can provide for gifts with very little, if any outlay of money, and in so doing you will have the Christmas spirit with you through the whole year.

### An Old Friend Calls Again.

H. L. N., Washington: After a long absence, I call again to have a little visit with you, and to ask you why you do not write oftener, some of you who used to send us such nice letters? I do not mean that all of our letters are not good, but I would like to hear from some of those who wrote long ago.

I think we should all enjoy hearing about our friends' homes and surroundings; in this way there would seem to be a real acquaintance. I have told you of mine; of the glistening, snow-capped mountains, of the tall trees, of the wide spreading meadows and the nearby, winding river.

How many of you enjoy solitude? It has a great charm for me.

"I love a steal a while away,
From every cumbering care"

and listen to the voice of the wind murmuring through the pin branches. It seems like the voice of the Infinite whispering of love and trust and patience that shall meet an everlasting reward in the future.

*

Ia thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his hand in thine.
How canst thou view with calm the fate from thee
Fate or caprice may lead his steps ere that to-morrow come?
Men have been known to lightly turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown to months, and months to lagging years,
Ere they have looked in loving eyes again.
Parting at best is underlaid
With tears and pain.
Therefore lest sudden death should come between,
Or time, or distance clasp with pressure firm,
The hand of him who goeth forth.
Yes, find thou always time to say some earnest word
Between the idle talk,
Lest with thee henceforth
Night and day, regret should walk.

COVENTRY PATMORE.

## SOME NEW YEAR'S RECIPES

### Steamed Pudding.

Pour over one pint of bread crumbs one cupful of boiling water, beat until smooth and add one cupful of molasses and raisins, one beaten egg, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger. Steam two hours in a covered mold and serve with

### Boiled Pudding Sauce.

One-half cupful of butter rubbed with one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cupful of fruit juice and one pint of boiling water. Cook until it thickens and is smooth as cream.

### Reception Cake.

Cream one pound of butter with one pound of sugar and one pound of flour and half a pound of citron; seed one pound of raisins. Put a layer of the cake in a buttered tin, then a layer of the mixed fruit and nuts, and so on until all is in. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours and when cold, ice and sprinkle with cocoanut.

Prepared icing may now be had of all first-class grocers. This is ready for use and any additions desired, such as cocoanut, fruit, nuts, etc., may be added. It saves much loss in the way of spoiled icing, or that which will not be firm and nice. The usual price for this is 25 cents a jar.

## The Merry-Go-Rounds.

This is a rainy day, and so just the time for us to sit in our comfortable Merry-Go-Round and listen to this very interesting talk by "The King's Daughter," from Iowa:

During our brief stay in the South I made the acquaintance of some of Mother Nature's very curious children. I will describe a few of them, hoping it will interest my M. G. R. friends.

The Horned Toad is a queer little animal with a row of horny projections on its head. There was a very good likeness of this little animal given in a recent number of The Blade. When we first reached Oklahoma I was warned that the bite of this toad was sure death to the victim. As they are very numerous in that particular vicinity I was always on the watch to prevent being surprised. Judge of my astonishment when I learned later on, they were without teeth of any kind.

The Rock Mouse resembles an alligator on a very diminutive scale, the largest being only about 18 inches long. They are of different colors, some being exactly of the color of the rocks among which they live, and others like the grass in which they hide themselves. They are very playful, and if a person runs from them will give chase, but will quickly retreat if turned upon. When cornered, they make good use of their teeth.

The Centipede and Tarantula are among the most dangerous of nature's children. The former resembles what we call a thousand legged worm. It has a great many feet and its body is made in numerous sections. Their bite is severe, and often dangerous. They sometimes grow to a foot in length, and are mostly found in dark and damp places.

The Tarantula is a large, hairy spider. Its color is brown or black. It is a wicked looking creature, and its bite is dangerous and sometimes fatal. It can take long leaps and often so descends upon its victims unawares. These spiders are found chiefly in the timber.

Among nature's delicate and beautiful children are the many rare flowers to be found in this section of our great country. One of these is the Soap Root—I will not attempt to give its botanical name. My husband once brought me one of these flower stalks, containing thirty-two blossoms. The flowers are white, bell-shaped and very fragrant, retaining their sweetness for many days.

Ah! I hear a weary sigh from some one, so after a few personal remarks, I will take my leave.

"New England Girl," we are glad to welcome you back into our circle; please come often, and could you not bring your husband along for company on your way home? "Brother Jonathan," I join with you in extending a welcoming hand to the new members. "Old Bach," many thanks to you for putting your noble thoughts on paper so we could all enjoy them. I can assure you they proved a great help to me, coming, as they did, in time of great trouble. My only sister is very ill, but we are looking, with faith, for the silver lining to this heavy cloud on our happiness.

With best wishes for you all at the Christmas time, I remain yours "In His Name."

Another member of our company has been finding much pleasure away from her home and country:

"Cricket," Ill.—Dear M. G. R.'s, have you all forgotten me? I cannot blame you if you have, for it has been so long since I visited you, but my excuse is that I have been abroad for over a year, and had so much to see, and to do, that there was no time for writing more than the home letters.

I wish you could have been with me, for we did have such good times, which I am sure you would have enjoyed. For the romantic girls there was plenty to interest them in Italy and Sunny France, and the matter-of-fact boys of our M. G. R. would have been delighted with the noise and bustle of London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities. Although in the midst of all of the grand and beautiful scenery, I never for a moment forgot our dear America, nor saw anything that seemed better to me than my own country can produce.

Our party consisted of four young ladies and four gentlemen, chaperoned by a married couple, who were ideal guides to every place worthy of note. While we were in Holland, we had the pleasure of seeing the husband of dear little Wilhelmina, and I assure you he is nothing wonderful to look at; at any rate, as Americans, we did not go into raptures over him.

I would like to show you my kodak views and sketches, and tell you all about them, as you would then appreciate the pleasure I enjoyed. Another thing that gave me pleasure was your letters, and the talks of Miss Prudence in The Blade. Every one of our party enjoyed them so much that now each one is a subscriber, so you see the little "Cricket" did some good as well as having a great deal of pleasure during her trip to the old world.

Miss Prudence thinks that we should all enjoy hearing some of the nice experiences if "Cricket" would write them for us. Descriptions of noted places and people are ever entertaining when given by one who has seen them.

"The Moorland Princess" from Tennessee, comes to tell us that her play days are ended, and she is to "go out from the dreary moorland to seek knowledge and to make new friends and acquaintances." She says: "When I come back I shall—perhaps—be extremely wise, so that you will all be glad to have me write letters for the M. G. R., but there is a great deal for me to learn. Wishing you all a Happy New Year, I say good-bye for a time."

"A Carroll County Maiden," from Indiana, tells of her home and its surroundings:

A long time ago I was admitted to your circle, but have since spent most of my time listening instead of talking in meeting. I have enjoyed the literary discussions very much, and wish that we might occasionally have others.

Let me, to-day, tell you of my home. It is situated on a hill, and at the foot of the long, sloping lawn the silvery waters of Deer Creek flow rapidly past. There is an old water-power mill near here, which is still used when the water is high enough.

A few steps further down the creek is a swinging foot-bridge, reached in descending and ascending, by a very long ladder on each side of the creek. It was near this bridge that our Hoosier poet, Whitcomb Riley, sat when he composed his pretty poem, "On the Banks of Deer Creek," and in his newest book are many illustrations from snap-shots taken by the artist from this neighborhood.

Across a field from my home is a large mound, supposed to have been the work of the ancient mound-builders. Another object of interest near us, is the home of the young politician, Charles B. Landis, who gained a national reputation during the Mormon agitation in congress a short time ago.

Where is "Toad" of Indiana? I would like to hear its familiar croak again.

## Banner Puzzler FOR NOV.

Illinois.

### 1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the famous "Red King" of France, and the most powerful man of his time in Europe. Kings were his puppets, and kingdoms his playthings. He was born in Chinon, September 5, 1385, of a noble family, and received a military education, but in order to keep the Bishopric of Lucon in the family, he left the army, and was consecrated at the age of 22. His rise was rapid, and in 1616 he was Secretary of War and Foreign Affairs. In 1622 he became Cardinal, and in 1624 Minister of State to King Louis XIII. He died December 4, 1642.

INDIANA.

### 2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A straining effect.
2.—An Indian spice.
3.—One who admires.
4.—Declares positively.
5.—To the point.

W. C. MOLLETT.

### 3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A hare is 50 leaps before a hound, and takes 4 leaps to the hound's 3, but 2 leaps of the hound are equal to 3 of the hare's. How many leaps must the hound take before he catches the hare?

MATTHEW MATTOX.

### 4.—ENIGMA.

My first is in Kansas; my second in Louisiana; my third in Ohio; my fourth in Nebraska; my fifth in Dakota; my sixth in Indiana; my seventh in Kentucky; my eighth is in "Old England." My whole is a region bleak and cold, where men go hunting yellow gold.

CADDY LACK.

### 5.—QUERY.

Who can tell something about the Egyptian Iliad?

W. P. E.

### 6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"A peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loses."

W. O. R.

### Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 12.

1.—Henry Bell.
2.—Words forming tri-angle: T, he, air, nose, Koran, emetic, expunge. Upright and diagonal, "Thankee Terence."
3.—4.55 ft., 7.2 inch.
4.—December.
5.—Sir John Mandeville was the first writer of English prose.
6.—Wm. McKinley said:
"I will not sacrifice my character for any reward on earth."

### Chat.

Owing to the "pressure of Christmas matter" last week, the solution of Mr. Cranford's problem of December 5 was not printed, and is given this week instead. It is:

1 acre, 9 roods, 24.16 sq. rds., equals 314.16 sq. rds., and this, divided by 3.1416, equals 100, the square of the radius. The sq. rt. of 100 is 10, the radius (10) multiplied by 2 equals 20, the diameter. This, multiplied by 3.1416, gives 1256.728 ft., the circumference. If the diameter of the large end is 1 ft. 10.92 in., its circumference is 6 ft.; 1055.728 divided by 6 equals 172.788, the number of revolutions performed in describing the circles. The diameter of the small circle is 10 ft. less than that of the larger, or 220 ft.; 3.1416 multiplied by 220 equals 1006.272 ft., the circumference of the smaller circle. This, divided by 172.788 gives 5.86 ft., the circumference of the small end. This, divided by 3.1416, equals 1 ft. and 1.62 in., the diameter of the small end.

W. O. R., The Schoolmistress is glad that "lively interest" has borne fruit. Come in often.

In sending the answer to Query of December 5, R. A. Smith says: "John Wycliff, the Morning Star of the Reformation, was born 1324, died 1384. Was educated at Oxford, and his chief production was the first English translation of the whole Bible."

W. P. E., Terence's nationality is given away in his name. For the "we overhaul your Pickwick."

Ida Nole had a happy home-gathering to make her thankful on the "day appointed" and wishes the Cademites the same pleasure.

W. Mollett, you see you have "reference. Come again.

# ST. LOUIS FAIR.

## Ground Broken for Great Exposition to Held in 1903.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—The first celebration in connection with World's Fair to be opened in St. in 1903 in commemoration of th hundredth anniversary of the Lou Purchase, was held to-day, when a was broken on the site in Forest This day was selected for the imp event, because it is an anniversa the formal transfer of the Louisian ritory to the United States. Th was a holiday in St. Louis and th out Missouri, as well as in most o purchase states, whose governors proclamations asking for a gener servance of it as "Louisiana Pu flag day."

Owing to the severity of the w the parade and other outdoor d strations were abandoned.

At the appointed time, directors officers of the Louisiana Purchas position Company, General John Bates, Major Henry K. Hunter, teenth United States cavalry, and army officers, governors of states guests assembled at the St. Louis Carriages were taken and the part driven to Forest park, where the mony of breaking ground was c out. A huge fire had been built o structural site of the educational ing to soften the ground.

Arriving at the site the party a bled at the place indicated and w the shovel in this order: Pre David Francis, Treasurer W Thompson, Secretary Walter Stevens, General Counsel Blair, rector of Exhibits Skiff, Directo Works Taylor, Chief of the Depart of Education Rogers, and the arc of the educational building, vice-dents of the exposition company, bers of the executive committee, sentatives of the World's Fair n al committee, and the board of managers and chairmen of each o standing committees of the com As this part of the ceremony was carried out, Battery A, of the Mis national guard, fired 60 guns.

At the Coliseum the remainder o program was carried out before an ence of thousands. The big hall profusely decorated.

President D. R. Francis, of the L iana Purchase Exposition com called the Coliseum meeting to and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Nicholso Westminster Presbyterian church, nounced the invocation. Hon. Jam Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman o house committee on expositions, wa troduced and made the first address. said in part:

"A more propitious time for profc ly impressing upon the world the portance and glory of our achievem a more favorable opportunity for playing the splendor of our institut exhibiting the tangible evidences of prosperity of our people, our supren as a nation, and the vast extent of commercial and territorial expansion never before been presented to American people. Here the nation the world will exhibit for mutual pl ure and profit, the things they duce, those which will best typify illustrate the results of their civiliza their progress and material develop in everything that can contribute essential to the betterment of mank Thus will the world profit immens ably by this commemoration of one the greatest historical events in the of one of its youngest republics.

"The importance of this expositior a means of educating ourselves other nations in the knowledge of th things that make up the foremost na of the globe, cannot be overestimated will be important and beneficial, too that it will give our social and ind trial fabric a moral and an intellect significance that is the pride of Amc and the envy of the world. One of chief values, however, will be the portunity for strengthening and cultiv ing more intimate social and indust relations between the states and betw the United States and foreign co tries.

"Another great object to be acc plished and one that transcends others, is in the fact that this exposit is intended and will commemorate first centennial of the greatest inter tional event in our history. The that marks the beginning of that tional policy that has made us a wc power, without which our present ind trial and political supremacy could nc have been achieved."

## SENATOR SEWELL.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 21.—Senator S ell's condition remains unchanged.

passed a restful night, and is resting easy this morning.

## MARCONI'S WORK.

New York, Dec. 21.—In discussing Marconi's announcement of his success in signalling across the Atlantic ocean from a technical standpoint, the Electric al Review says:

"There is no reason for accepting this statement with any spirit of incredulity The reason that this achievement was to have been expected and that the record of recent successes with long dis tance transmission of signals by this particular variety of apparatus should have prepared the public mind for the reception of this further intelligence. The most immediate consequence that seems to be promised from these experi ments is the possibility of keeping con stantly in touch with ships on the trans atlantic passage. A cablegram, direct from Marconi, is published in the same issue of this journal, saying that sig nals were received with 'certainty and distinctness.'"

## VAN SANT'S WAR.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, who attended the World's Fair ground breaking cere monies, said, in regard to his war on the great railway syndicate representing by the Northern Securities Company, "We was proceeding against the pro posed consolidation as fast as possible. As governor of Minnesota," he said, "I shall do all in my power to prevent the consolidation. I have turned the whole matter over to the legal depart ment of the state. Attorney-General Douglass is at work on the papers. When they are prepared, proceedings will be instituted, as I believe the con solidation is an attempt to violate our

# FULL PUBLICITY.

## Combination to Fight Rubber Trust Adopts the Idea.

New York, Dec. 20.—The first big combination of capital to adopt a policy of publicity in conformity with the idea advanced by President Roosevelt in his message to congress for the control of the trusts was organized and filed its charter at Trenton, N. J. The new company is to be a formidable rival of the rubber shoe trust. It is to be known as the Atlantic Rubber Shoe company, and its capital is $10,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is 6 per cent cumulative preferred and $7,500,000 common stock. The certificate of incorporation is signed by Henry M. Rogers, of Boston; James B. Dill, of New York city, and Francis C. Lothrop of Trenton, the lawyers for the company.

The new "trust" will manufacture and transport rubber products and form, promote and financially assist subordinate corporations. It is said that the largest incorporated rubber interests in this country form the new company.

That part of the charter of the combine which is closely in line with President Roosevelt's proposed remedy for the trust evils is as follows:

"The company and its directors and managers shall cause to be kept full, true and complete accounts of the affairs and transactions of the company, and shall, once at least in each year, and at intervals of not more than twelve months, cause the accounts to be balanced and a shareholders' balance sheet to be prepared; shall cause a copy of such balance sheet to be laid before the stockholders at the annual meeting and a copy to be deposited at the registrar's office of the company for inspection of the stockholders in possession during a period of at least seven days before the meeting.

"The shareholders' balance sheet shall be in such form as may be from time to time directed by the stockholders, and shall in every case contain:

"First—The amount of capital issued and the amount paid up, distinguishing the amount paid up in money and the amount paid up otherwise, and the arrears, if any, of calls due.

"Second—The amount of debts due by the company, distinguishing the amount of mortgages and lien charges upon the general assets.

"Third—The amount of debts due the company after making a proper deduction for debts considered bad or doubtful.

"Fourth—The actual surplus (if any) and the nature and mode in which it is used and invested.

"Fifth—The amount by which the gross value of assets has been increased since the last balance sheet in consequence of any increase in the valuation of the real or personal property belonging to the company.

"The incorporators are not ready to give all the names of the companies which are to form the new "trust" or to disclose who the persons in interest actually are. For that reason, the incorporation papers were signed by the lawyers.

The old rubber trust is the United States Rubber company, which has a capitalization of $50,000,000. It was organized by Charles R. Flint, who recently retired from the directorate, having sold all his stock. It is not believed that Mr. Flint has any connection with the new company.

Articles of incorporation for other concerns were filed at Trenton during the day, as follows:

The Bryant Manufacturing company, capital $1,000,000, to deal in iron and steel. Incorporators, Howard M. Carter, Evanston, Ill.; John J. Billings and Peter K. McLaurin, Jersey City.

Cuban Central United Sugar company, capital $750,000; to plant and grow all kinds of products in the West Indian islands. Incorporators, Hugh McCullough, Charles H. Leonard and Edward W. Y. Bunn, New York.

The New Jersey Locomotive company filed articles of incorporation at Paterson, N. J. The capital is placed at $100,000. The object is to build and repair locomotives and do all other work of a similar nature, such as building machinery and cars. The principal office is at Paterson, at the same address as the office of the American Locomotive company.

## TO STUDY OUR METHODS.

New York, Dec. 21.—The committee appointed by M. Millerand, the French minister of commerce, to study the organization and operation of trusts, and to look into the founding in this country of an industrial school for young Frenchmen, arrived to-day on LaSavoie. M. Lazare Weiller, a copper manufacturer, and M. De La Gotellerie, an engineer, constitute the committee.

M. Weiller explained that it was the intention of his government to create a post-graduate school in this country for the students of the high technical and engineering schools. This school, which would be to finance and industry what the French school at Athens is to the French literary men, and, what to the fine arts is the school of Rome, will not be in the nature of a college with a corps of instructors but would simply be a clearing house through which the young French engineers and economists would find employment at nominal salaries, or even without remuneration, in the various great manufacturing concerns of the United States. The French graduates would really be apprentices in steel mills, locomotive works and in other large manufacturies. "We are going to send our students," said Mr. Weiller, where they can learn to be French-mericans, where they can absorb knowledge and also character, the battle, spirit and the audacity or venturesome streak that runs through you.

"It is the aim of the minister of commerce to draft new ideas into them, and we send some of our brilliant officers follow the wars of the world on the spot where they are being waged, so just we sent some of our brilliant sons are to follow the great industrial war of peace which you are waging against the world. The French spirit is too conservative; we have come to realize that we are a bit sluggish, and this course is to develop our faith or personal initiative is well developed in you. I shall only be here for three months, and intend to visit Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Washington.

"Another mission with which I am instructed by the minister of finance is the study of laws regulating the formation of trusts, and the methods of operating these great institutions."

## CORONATION FLOWER.

London, Dec. 23.—Queen Alexandra has chosen the lily of the valley for the official coronation flower. The public had imagined that the rose would be the lucky blossom, as it is England's emblem. It is presumed that the rose was discarded for the lily of the valley, for the reason that other constituent parts of the United Kingdom might object to seeming favoritism.

Scotchmen would ask why the thistle had not been chosen; the Irish would naturally want the shamrock, and the Welsh the leek. The queen will preserve peace by making the choice she did.

A new order on coronation robes has caused some dismay. An official notice directs that modifications of the robes must be made, and that work upon them should cease until the extent of these changes can be definitely stated. It is supposed that the change refers to the length of trains, and that they will be worn shorter than was the original intention, in order to make more standing room in Westminster Abbey.

The exact length of trains was given in an official order issued several months ago. The train of the robes varied from a yard to two yards, according to the exact rank of the peeress. A duchess, of course, will have a longer one than the wife of a mere marquis or earl. These trains, it has been ascertained, will occupy about half the total space in the abbey.

# GERMANY'S FINGER

## Is to Be in the Nicaraguan Canal Matter.

New York, Dec. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"It is learned that Germany expects to have something to say about the Nicaraguan canal, because of the interests of a German corporation in a concession that will be interfered with and possibly destroyed by its construction. This interest has been obtained through purchase by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company of the Atlas Steamship Company. The former is a German corporation and the latter is British. The Hamburg-American Company is subsidized by the German government and its ships can be called upon for auxiliary cruisers of the German navy in time of war. Under the concession from Nicaragua which the Hamburg-American line has acquired, it is asserted by foreign diplomats here, exclusive navigation rights of the San Juan river and of Lake Nicaragua are secured to the German company.

"The history of the concession, before it came into German hands, dates from before 1877.

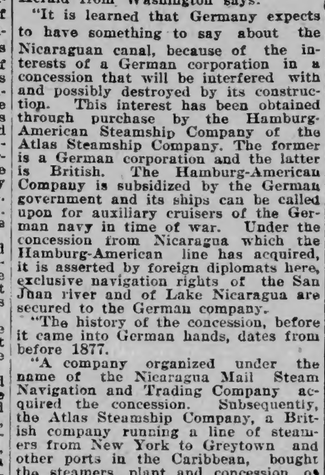
"A company organized under the name of the Nicaragua Mail Steam Navigation and Trading Company acquired the concession. Subsequently the Atlas Steamship Company, a British company running a line of steamers from New York to Greytown and other ports in the Caribbean, bought the steamers, plant and concession of the Nicaragua company and applied for an extension and enlargement of the contract. This was granted by Nicaragua in June, 1897, and the contracts, thus obtained, were transferred to the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company, an auxiliary of the Atlas company. The contract gave to the Atlas Steamship Company the exclusive right of steam navigation in the Silaco lagoon for 30 years, dating from the approval of the contract on September 30, 1897, and the exclusive right for the same time of constructing tramways and railways along the line to avoid the obstacles in the lower part of the San Juan river, making the transit to San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, more rapid during the dry season.

"The company obligated itself to construct, within three years, a narrow gauge railroad, about five miles long, from a point on the Silaco lagoon to a point on the San Juan river, near the Colorado junction, and suitable warehouse wharves at the terminals for passenger, freight and other service. This road is now in operation.

"This concession, with all the property of the Atlas Steamship Company, was purchased recently by the Hamburg-American line."

## GOT A SWORD.

Boston, Dec. 18.—Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, who commanded the cruiser Boston at the battle of Manila Bay, was




given a handsome sword, yesterday, by his many friends, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce here.

## EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—By an explosion of gas in the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlin, near Brady street, this city, at 6:20 o'clock this morning, nine men were burned to death and probably twenty others more or less injured. The damage to the plant will amount to $20,000.

The explosion occurred in one of the big blast furnaces. The men were at work at the top of the furnace, over 120 feet from the ground. They were employed as fillers and were just getting ready to quit work, being members of the night crew, when the gas, which accumulated in the furnace, exploded and tons of molten metal, cinders and slag were thrown over the unfortunate men on the top of the structure.

When the gas let go, a panic ensued on the small platform about the top. All the men made a rush for the elevator, but it had gone down and there was no escape. To jump meant death, and to remain on the platform was just as certain doom.

The tons of molten metal and flames fell upon them, and burned ten men to death. Their bodies dropped to the roof of the mill 85 feet below, every bone being broken and an unrecognizable mass of human flesh.

Eye-witnesses say that it was the most horrible sight that they ever witnessed. They say that when the explosion took place there was one great, loud report and the murky heavens were illuminated with a great sheet of flame, showing the men on top of the furnace running about, gesticulating wildly. The flames and hot metal looked like a volcano in action. Five of the men were blown off the top of the furnace and, strange as it may seem, these men are the ones that are still living. The others hung on the railing, some on the outside, others on the inside, until their clothing was burned off. Two of the victims hanging on the outside held on and remained tenaciously clinging to the railing until their fingers were burned off. They then fell to the roof of the mill, dead. Seven of the victims were found dead on the platform of the cupola.

These were completely denuded of clothes by the flames and their bodies were burned almost to a crisp.

## WILL WED MARCONI.

Indianapolis, Dec. 21.—Miss Josephine Bowen Holman, who has spent six weeks here with relatives and friends, left yesterday afternoon for New York, where she will join her sister, Miss Helen Holman, at 201 West Twenty-third street. Mrs. H. B. Holman, who is with her mother here, will join her daughters in New York early next week. It is understood that Miss Josephine Holman, who is engaged to Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, will meet him in New York, and it is possible that their marriage may occur at an early date. It is his intention to take his bride to London to live. Marconi's experiments in Newfoundland have detained him much longer than had been anticipated when the announcement was made that the wedding would take place during the past autumn.

Agitation against sale of Danish West Indies to the United States increasing at Copenhagen.

# PHILIPPINE FUNDS.

## Receipts and Disbursements. Favorable Balance Expected at End of Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—The general condition of the treasury is the subject discussed by the Philippines commission in that part of the report made public to-day. The commission states that it is most satisfactory, that on September 1, 1900, there was in the insular treasury, available for appropriations, the sum of $3,023,824.28 gold values on the basis of $2 insular currency for $1 in United States money. At the date of the last preceding report, November 30, there was in the treasury available for appropriation the sum of practically $2,500,000 gold value, the commission having, in the period intervening between September 1 and November 30, made large appropriations for general improvements, particularly one of $1,000,000 (gold) for the building of roads under the supervision of the military government, and another of $1,000,000 (gold) for carrying on the improvements of Manila harbor. At the date of the report, September 30, 1901, there was in the treasury, available for appropriations, the sum of $6,108,518.46, gold values.

The insular treasury contains a considerable amount of Spanish funds seized by the military authorities at the time of and after the occupation of the islands by the American army and seized from insurrectos since that time. These funds have not been considered as a part of the general revenue of the island and await such disposition by the proper authorities as may hereafter be determined upon. These seizures amount to about $890,229.86. In addition there was seized at the mint by the United States forces at the time of the occupation, and with which the treasurer of the archipelago is charged, a quantity of damaged silver coin, of gold and silver metal mixed, copper in ingots, bars of silver, and unfinished silver coins, some of which are claimed to be the property of private individuals. There are also in the insular treasury about $110,000 Mexican money, of $55,000 gold value, seized by the military authorities at the Spanish general's treasury, at the ayuntamiento, and in the junta provincial, being mostly deposits previously made as guarantees for government contracts, or as security for services in official capacities. There are also special deposits in the treasury of funds seized from alleged insurrectos, or from insurrecto governments, at various time by military officers since the American occupancy, amounting, in the aggregate, to approximately $300,000 of Mexican money, or $150,000 gold value, at the ratio of two to one, besides articles of personal property seized, such as jewelry, rings, ear-rings, necklaces, watches, field glasses, silver ware, melted silver, insurrecto flags, stick pins, medallions, cuff buttons and miscellaneous articles. Many of the seized articles, aside from such as have historical value as mementoes, should be converted into money by sale, and those which have historic value as mementoes, if any, might be reserved for deposit in a local museum.

Referring to the insular budget, the report says that the expenditures during the fiscal year were $280,813.22 for the custom service; $128,274.29 for the internal revenue service; $120,868.03 for the postoffice service; $6,533,864.13 for all the other services and disbursements, and $100 of Spanish seized funds. Very large sums were appropriated from the insular treasury for the payment of purely military and navy expenses, and since that time large sums have been appropriated for the payment of several thousand Filipino scouts, for purely military purposes, but the disbursements in this respect have been gradually decreased, and will doubtless soon almost entirely cease.

The commission states that it is the hope that the remaining quarters of the fiscal year will show a favorable balance in favor of receipts, leaving a substantial sum aside from the available surplus for permanent improvements.

# FAREWELL TO TAFT

## Demonstration of Filipino Liking for the Governor.

Manila, Dec. 21.—Over 4,000 members of the federal party called on Gov. Taft yesterday to bid him farewell, and to wish him a safe return. The governor, reclining on a lounge, addressed one hundred and fifty of the most prominent of his visitors, saying that he was touched and honored by their presence. The organization, he added, had done so much toward bringing about peace and giving the country a stable party, that it argued more for the success of the American laborers than anything else during the recent critical times.

The reports circulated in the United States, founded on incidents connected with the war in Batangas province, and the Island of Samar, the governor said, tend to convey a wrong impression of the situation, which is really hopeful. Through its officers, the constabulary and the provincial governments, besides 850 teachers, the commission had excellent means of acquiring information in the organized provinces, and it considers that there never was a time when there has been such real ground for hopefulness and encouragement in regard to the attitude of the Filipino people towards the civil government. The military disaster in Samar has created an unfounded feeling of uneasiness concerning the condition of the people of the rest of the archipelago. The war in Batangas and Samar, kept up by misguided men, furnishes the only obstacle to obtaining liberal legislation on the part of congress.

In continuing, the governor said that he would return here. He liked the Filipinos and regretted leaving at this particular time. But it was a comfort to know that the duties of the office were in the hands of Vice-Governor Wright, an able lawyer, who sympathized deeply with the best hopes of the people. In conclusion, the governor said he expected to be back before May, and hoped to have the pleasure of presenting the federal party's memorial to the President.

Civil government will be restored in the island of Cebu on January 1, of the coming year.

## POLK'S PAPERS.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—The diaries, letters and manuscripts of James K. Polk, comprising all his known writings, have been purchased by the Chicago Historical society. The price paid Mrs. J. H. Fall, of Knoxville, Tenn., stepdaughter of President Polk, was $3,500. When put into book form, as they soon will be, the manuscripts will fill 26 large volumes.

The diary covers the period of his presidency, as does much of the miscellaneous matter, while the letters are the collections of a lifetime and were penned by the famous men of the period. All of the great statesmen of that time and many of the earlier presidents contributed to this collection, which alone will fill nine volumes.

## REMAINS OF ST. AGNES.

Rome, Dec. 19.—In a crypt beneath the altar of the basilica of Ste. Agnese Fuori le Mura a church built by Constantine the Great over the tomb of St. Agnes, outside the clay wall, near the gate known as the Porta Pia, the mortal remains of that virgin saint have been found in a coffin of silver, in which they were placed during the pontificate of Paul V., who ordered the crypt to be walled up.

# GERMANY.

## Her Venezuelan Claims and the Monroe Doctrine.

New York, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin quotes the Vossische Zeitung as follows upon the question of the Venezuelan claims:

"The Vossische Zeitung says: 'The matter can certainly be arranged without coming into conflict with the United States. We have only to recall to memory the words of the recent Presidential message, in which Mr. Roosevelt used these expressions: "We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

"'It will be remembered that two weeks before that message, the German representative in Washington had delivered a very precise message from Emperor William to the effect that Germany had no intention of acquiring land, either in South America or in the West Indies.

"'Therefore, the relations between Germany and America upon that point are the clearest possible, and it cannot be difficult to assert the demands of Germany in Venezuela.'"

## AWFUL ACCIDENT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 20.—The Black Diamond Steel Works, of Park Bros., on Thirtieth street, was the scene this morning of an awful accident, in which at least five workmen lost their lives and twelve were injured.

It was about 4:15 o'clock, as the night crew was about to turn over the mill to the day force, that four boilers in the ten-inch bar mill, No. 3, exploded with terrific force, scattering death and destruction in all directions. The mill was completely wrecked and the debris piled from 50 to 75 feet high. The boiler works of J. M. Neil, adjoining the Black Diamond mill, were also destroyed. A force of men went to work as quickly as possible after the explosion, searching in the debris for bodies.

From what can be learned, the four boilers exploded at one time, reducing the mill to a heap of burned and charred timbers and twisted iron. There is not a straight piece of iron or steel left in the entire building. Even the bolts in the beams and stringers are twisted like screw-nails.

The mill had 60 men on each turn, and it is thought that almost 120 men—both crews—were in the plant at the time of the explosion. They were all at work, or just about to begin work, and all the night men were clad in their scanty working attire. When the boilers exploded, a panic ensued and the men fought their way to the entrances, and all that were able rushed to the street. A few minutes after the boilers let go the big mill was a heap of ruins. The injured and known dead were found under the wreckage and in the mill yard, where they had fallen in their race for life.

The No. 3 ten-inch mill faces on Thirtieth street, and was a big, iron-clad structure, built on a steel frame. It ran up to Spruce alley and along that for almost 200 feet. In the rear of the plant on Twenty-ninth street is the big boiler works of James McNeal. One of the boilers went clear through the Park Bros.' mill and crushed into the McNeil plant, almost completely demolishing it. The only man at work in the McNeil plant was Rudolph Korff, the night watchman. He was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and his nervous system badly shocked. He was found in the plant and taken to the West Penn hospital.

Another of the boilers went through the roof of the bar mill, soared through the air across Thirtieth street, and crashed into the residence of Robert Price, at No. 8 Thirtieth street. It went through the front wall and fell into the cellar, completely wrecking the house. The family were asleep at the time, and had to rush to the street in their nightclothes. They were taken in by neighbors.

The other two boilers were blown to pieces, and it was these that caused the complete destruction of the mill.

Just what the extent of the loss will be to the Park Bros. Company and the McNeil's is not known, but it is variously estimated from $25,000 to $100,000. Both plants will have to be rebuilt.

Pittsburg, Dec. 21.—Work of clearing away the ruins at the Black Diamond Steel works was prosecuted vigorously this morning, and one fact was demonstrated and that was that no bodies were in the wreckage. It was feared that the habit of tramps of smuggling close to mill boilers during bitter cold weather had resulted in one or more being around the fatal boilers night before last, but nothing whatever to indicate the presence of any unknown stranger was found.

Fully 150 men were at work among the ruins to-day.

After a careful inspection the management was able to state that according to their list all the men have been accounted for. The injured are all doing well.

# MASO'S FRIENDS

## Will Take No Part in the Coming Cuban Elections.

Havana, Dec. 23.—The supporters of General Maso in his candidacy for the presidency of the republic have decided to take no part in the coming elections, fixed for December 31. All the candidates of the party have withdrawn, and the Maso members of the provincial boards have been requested to resign.

These steps were decided upon after the receipt of a letter from Governor General Wood, refusing to grant the party representation on the board of scrutiny or an extension of time in which to modify the voting list.

At a meeting of the party leaders a resolution was adopted declaring that "the central board is a coalition of partisans and that General Maso, after exhausting every means to insure impartiality, rectitude and justice at the coming elections, has become convinced that neither in official circles in the United States nor in Cuba does the intention exist to see that the elections are carried out with sufficient legality to reflect the real wish of the Cubans, who are desirous of independence and anxious to freely elect their first constitutional government."

## OIL IN EGYPT.

London, Dec. 21.—The discovery of petroleum in Egypt, as announced in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Cairo, is not regarded seriously here. At the London offices of the Standard Oil company a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the existence of oil in Egypt had been known for a long time, but prior investigations have not led to the belief that it is to be obtained in paying quantities. The Standard Oil company intends to take no new steps in consequence of the latest reports.

### New Steel Plant.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 18.—A thousand persons were present to-day at the formal starting of the half-million-dollar anti-trust steel plant of the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company. The plant will make both bars and sheet steel and will employ 500 men.

### France and Italy Agree.

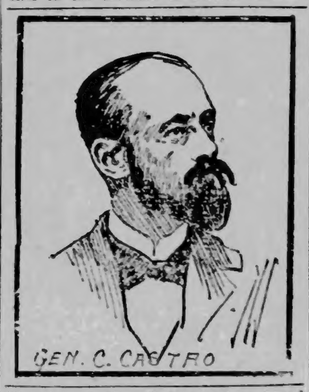
Vienna, Dec. 23.—The Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that France and Italy have concluded a formal treaty which enables Italy to declare a formal protectorate over Tripoli.

# IN VENEZUELA.

## Government Seeks to Intercept Rebel Arms and Munitions.

New York, Dec. 24.—The revolution against the Castro government which has broken out in Venezuela is a serious affair, according to the Fort De France Martinique correspondent of the Herald. The first leaders to rise against the president were Generals Luciano Mendoza and Cedeno. General Mendoza is president of the state of Arazua, and General Cedeno is director of customs at Puerto Cabello.

General Mendoza is now marching upon La Victoria, an important point in the vicinity of Caracas. General Cedeno wishes to rescue Gen. Ramon Caerra, formerly minister of war, who is a prisoner in the fortress of Puerto Cabello.




The insurrection has spread eastward toward Barquisimeto, in the state of Lara, and toward the state of Falcon. The insurgents are well armed and are about to receive a further supply of guns, rifles and ammunition. The Venezuelan war ship Restaurador has arrived here to watch for and try to intercept the steamer which is bringing these munitions of war for the revolutionists. The warship Cresso, which arrived here recently left very soon afterward without disclosing her destination.

General Matos, one of the revolutionary leaders, has just reached here.

# CHINA OBJECTS

## To Various Things in the Manchurian Treaty With Russia.

Pekin, Dec. 23.—The first decision of the Manchurian treaty between Paul Lessar, the Russian minister here, and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao, occurred here Saturday. Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao displayed less compliance with the Russian policy than had the late Li Hung Chang. They urged the following substantial modifications:

First—The stipulation of an early date for the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Manchuria, except the railway guard, the number of which should be limited.

Second—They opposed the paragraph restraining China from increasing the number of her troops in Manchuria without consulting Russia, contending that China must be at liberty to maintain whatever force was necessary in Manchuria to preserve order there.

Third—The request that an early date be fixed for returning the New-Chwang-Shan-Hai-Kwan railway, and the considerable reduction of the indemnity claimed by the Russians for repairing and maintaining the railway.

Fourth—The Chinese plenipotentiaries oppose giving Russia a monopoly of future mining concessions in Manchuria.

Prince Ching has received a long telegram from Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Hankow, exhorting him to maintain the sovereignty of China and Manchuria.

## FEARFUL TRAIN WRECK.

San Lucas, Dec. 19.—The north and south-bound Pacific Sunset Limited trains came together in head-on collision at Uplands at 1:05 this morning and two men, the fireman and baggageman were killed. Four trainmen were in the smoking car of the north-bound train, were bruised and scalded, but not fatally. Both engines were demolished and the baggage, smoker and chair cars on the north-bound train were burned. None of the cars on the south-bound train was injured and none of the passengers were hurt. The killed are:

Fireman Gerber.

Baggageman Garland.

It is stated the cause of the accident was the failure of the south-bound train to wait at a siding at Uplands. Instead of waiting the train went past the siding at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

Half a mile beyond the siding it crashed into the north-bound train from Los Angeles, which was going at an equal rate of speed. Just as the crash came both engine crews jumped for their lives. All escaped except Fireman Gerber.

Both engines were completely wrecked and the baggage car piled upon the engine. The smoking car of the north-bound train was also smashed.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—G. F. Richardson, member of transportation of the Southern Pacific company, said to the Associated Press:

"The accident was due to the fact that the engineer of the southbound limited failed to obey the instructions sent to him to stop at Uplands. His train was behind time or the dispatcher would have ordered the engineer to meet the northbound at San Ardo, the usual meeting place. Our reports indicate that the first news of the wreck was greatly exaggerated. So far we have news of but three fatalities, a fireman, a baggageman and his helper. I cannot estimate the number of injured at this time, but I am certain that it will not be large."

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Dec. 19.—The train dispatcher at this point said the cause of the accident was due to the failure of the northbound train to stop at Uplands, to allow the other train to pass. A special train with doctors on board has been sent from here to the scene of the accident. The baggage and the chair cars of the northbound train are said to have been burned.

## KRITZINGER CAPTURED.

London, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Belfast (about half way between Pretoria and the frontier of Portuguese East Africa), received here yesterday, announces that Commandant Kritzinger, the famous Boer commander who has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, has been captured, badly wounded, by General French. Kritzinger was trying to break the blockhouse cordon at Hanover road.

### To Be Canonized.

Rome, Dec. 19.—It has been decided to canonize Joan of Arc. A great formal ceremony for this purpose will shortly be held in St. Peter's.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

# SHARP FIGHTING

## In South Africa With Generals Botha and De Wet.

London, Dec. 23.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Saturday, December 21, sends reports of sharp fighting in the Orange River and Transvaal colonies. Two hundred mounted infantry in the neighborhood of Reginderin were divided into parties, and were searching farms when they were attacked by 300 Boers and 40 armed natives under Commander Britz. The Boers charged determinedly in an overwhelming number. Lord Kitchener also reported that during General DeWet's attack on the British force, commanded by Generals Dartnell and Campbell, at Langberg, December 18, the Boers charged bravely and fought desperately for several hours. DeWet was driven off with the loss of twenty men. There were twelve casualties on the side of the British.

General Botha, with 800 Boers, surrounded Colonel Dament's advance guard at Tafel-Kop, Orange River Colony. The Boers rushed a kopje commanding the main body of the guns, but Damant rallied his men and drove the Boers from the kopje. The British casualties were heavy. Damant was dangerously wounded, two officers and 20 men were killed and three officers and 17 men were wounded. The Boers left six dead on the field and dispersed. The British pursued the enemy and captured a number of prisoners, including Commandant Kerter.

Later, the Boers, under a flag of truce, asked permission to remove their dead. They admitted having buried 27 men.

New York, Dec. 19.—The correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times at Pretoria, says the progress of the war is immensely satisfactory, but care should be taken not to imagine that more has been done than is actually the case, in order to avoid subsequent disappointments.

It is hoped that before long the cleared area in the western Transvaal will reach as far east as Mabalstand, but there is concentration of Boers under Commandant Kemp between Rustenberg and Zeerust. Commandant Lebenberg is probably with Commandant De La Rey, who has 400 men forty miles northwest of Klerksdorp (123 miles southwest of Pretoria), and another 200 near Wolmaranstand. In spite of the line of block houses and constabulary posts in the eastern Transvaal, it is still possible for Boers to pass west. On December 15, 150 Boers passed over the Wilger river, but they are being closely pursued, and will probably either be captured or driven out. Block houses do not keep the enemy out unless built 600 yards apart, with barbed wire entanglements between.

The correspondent accounts for about 500 Boers in the Orange River Colony, besides DeWet's concentration, which is divided into two groups, comprising four commandoes.

### HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 23.—A lot of 800 horses intended for the use of British soldiers in South Africa were shipped from here to-day on the Huron. Several other large shipments of horses, now being purchased by remount officers in the western part of the Dominion, will be made within the next few months.

### FOR BOER CHILDREN.

Utrecht, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, a Protestant clergyman of Remschid, Rhenish Prussia, presented to Mr. Kruger to-day a purse of 10,000 marks, subscribed as a Christmas gift to the Boer children by the children of the Rhine provinces and Westphalia.

### A New Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

A telegraphic article from Boston, Mass., in the Philadelphia Inquirer, recent date, contains an account of a most remarkable cure for rheumatism and neuralgia by the active principle of the bark of the Tremula Aspen, the alkaloid being extracted and made into a new form of salicin which has the wonderful power of making the blood alkaline, thereby neutralizing the acid in the system so that rheumatic affections cannot exist. Dr. Stephenson, of 9 Irvington st., Boston, Mass., a specialist in these diseases, claims the honor of discovering this certain cure by treating a patient suffering from an acute nervous twitching of the skin. The chief remedy employed was the alkaloid of the Aspen bark; the relief desired was obtained, and to his surprise the patient, who was also a great sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, was entirely and permanently cured. The remedy was then tried on a variety of other cases with the same surprising result. Many letters from all parts of the country are being written to the doctor by those who have tried it with success. Should any of our readers be interested it might be to their advantage to write him.

## SQUIRES' ARRIVAL.

New York, Dec. 21.—One of the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa, which has just arrived from Bremen, is Herbert Squires, secretary of the United States legation in Pekin. Mr. Squires came into prominence in the absence of Minister Conger from Pekin, when he acted for the government directly with the Chinese foreign office. He has attracted attention also as the possessor of probably the finest collection of Chinese curios and examples of art outside of China, valued,

it is said, at $200,000. Most of this remarkable collection consists of rare old porcelains, which were bought, it is understood, chiefly from missionaries who had seen service in the far interior. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Squires intended to present part of his collection to the Metropolitan Art Museum. It is not known when the collection will be brought over.

## FAT BIRTHDAY GIFT.

New York, Dec. 21.—Reginald Claypole Vanderbilt celebrated his twenty-first birthday yesterday. He is the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and, in addition to the income from a trust fund of $5,000,000, comes into the possession of $7,500,000 under the will of his father.

## MISS STONE.

London, Dec. 21.—"Semi-official news received here from Constantinople," the Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables, "asserts that Miss Tsilka is dead and that Miss Stone, the American captive, will be released almost immediately.

## The Right Thing

### A New Catarrh Cure Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given sep-

arately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Fairbury advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powders and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

# THE PHILIPPINES.

## American Forces Pushing the Insurgents Hard.

Manila, Dec. 23.—Captain John S. Parke, jr., with 30 men of the Twenty-first infantry, encountered 60 insurgents last week at Alsiminos, in Laguna province. Four of the enemy were killed, several guns were captured and their barracks was destroyed.

General Bell, who is in command of the American forces in Batangas province, Luzon, has praised Lieut. James D. Tilford, who, while scouting with troop D of the First cavalry, routed an insurgent force in that province. Lieut. Tilford located a rebel stronghold on top of a hill near the town of Batangas. He surrounded the enemy under cover of night, and at dawn the next daylight

# ANNUAL REPORT

## Of the Philippine Commission Made to the President.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Provision for a permanent civil government and for much important legislation regarding the industrial development of the Philippines is embodied in the annual report of the Philippine commission.

It is declared that the federal party spread like wild fire throughout the archipelago, and that there are few towns in any of the provinces which have not their federal committees. The members of the party were most active and effective in inducing insurgent leaders to surrender. It is declared by the commission that:

"Outside of the five provinces named (Batangas, Cebu, Bohol, Samar and Mindoro) there is peace in the remainder of the archipelago. All insurrectos have surrendered, and, in most of the provinces except among the lake moros, it is entirely safe during the day for travelers unattended to go from one town to another. In other provinces, recent war conditions and suffering and hardship from cattle pest and locusts have developed ladronism.

"The people are friendly to the civil government and manifest no desire whatever for a continuance of the war, but only a desire for peace and protection."

Taking up the question of the political future of the Filipinos, it is declared that the theory upon which the commission is proceeding is that the only possible method of instructing the Filipino people in methods of free institutions and self-government is to make a government partly of Americans and partly of Filipinos with ultimate control in American hands for some time to come. Less than ten per cent of the people speak Spanish and the educated people, under the influence of Spanish teaching, have but a faint conception of real civil liberty and the mutual self-restraints required for its maintenance. The commission have already, however, established municipal suffrage in the pacified parts of the islands and have limited the suffrage to those who can read and write English or Spanish, or who own property of the value of $250, pay an annual tax of $15 or have been municipal officers. Thus far only 49,253 electors have qualified under these provisions, out of a population of 2,659,801 in 390 municipalities, showing only 18.37 electors per 1,000 inhabitants. This is only about ten per cent of the number which would qualify with similar population under American law.

The commission declare that in fixing these qualifications, they followed the recommendations of all the Filipinos who were consulted, except that there were many who advocated a higher qualification. Many of the common people, the commission believe, will be brought within these qualifications in one generation by the widespread system of education which is being inaugurated, and the electorate will thus be gradually enlarged. Meantime it is proper by practical lessons to eliminate from the minds of the more intelligent part of the community those ideas of absolution in government which now control and to impress upon them the division of powers prevailing under the American system. For the purpose of carrying out these views the commission outlined a project which, in brief, contemplates the continuance for two years of the existing powers of the commission. Then a representative government is to be formed, composed of a civil governor, a legislative council and a popular assembly, the powers of the latter being closely limited so as to prevent it from checking the government in making the budget, in fits of passion or through inexperience. The President of the United States would, of course, reserve absolute power. The Filipinos should also have the right to be represented before congress and the executive government at Washington by two delegates.

The commission propose to settle the vexed question of land titles by legislation, providing for the sale of public lands upon the homestead principle and the payment through a bond issue of the price of the lands now held by the religious orders. A fifty per cent reduction in the tariff on Philippine exports into the United States would, it is said, increase our trade. Other recommendations are in substance, that the mining and incorporation laws be passed; that the commission be permitted to confer charters upon railroads, and to aid them by grants of lands or guaranteeing them interest upon the investment; that laws be passed providing for coinage, on the gold standard with local silver currency and for a system of national banks and land mortgage banks. A full account is given by the commissioner of the organization of the system of reduction which has been going on under Atkins, the general superintendent. The English language is the basis of all public instruction and notably nearly 1,000 trained teachers from the United States already have been put to work in the towns and cities of the pacified provinces. Applications for teachers have been received from many towns where it has not yet been possible to send them. The greatest eagerness is shown among the natives to obtain a knowledge of the English language. In Manila, secondary schools have been established, normal scholars engaged in the instruction of Filipino teachers and night schools are holding regular sessions.

Recently instruction in telegraphy has been begun with the aid of the signal department of the army and it is proposed to gradually transfer the telegraphic service from the army to the civil government by provinces as young Filipinos become sufficiently competent to act as operators. On the opening day of the normal school the number was 140.

## TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Washington, Dec. 19.—After a fierce debate, in which Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, admitted that the Democrats had forced a Republican administration, against its will, to declare for the independence of Cuba, the House of Representatives yesterday passed the Philippine islands tariff bill. The vote stood 163 to 128. The object to be attained is the procuration of temporary revenues to support the island government.

Five Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill. They are McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, and Heatwole, Eddy and Stevens, of Minnesota.

Three Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the bill. They are Robertson, Davey and Broussard, all of Louisiana.

Foster, of Illinois, was paired with Meyer, of Louisiana. Both are Democrats and Meyer favored the bill. Warner, of Illinois, who opposed the Porto Rican tariff bill in the last Congress, voted in favor the Philippines measure. Crumpacker, of Indiana, was absent.


# I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.


# CANAL BILL.

## Committee on Commerce Reported It Favorably.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on commerce, to-day made the report of the committee in favor of the Nicaragua canal bill. After stating the terms of the bill, the report says in part:

"The purpose of this bill is to concentrate authority and responsibility for the construction of this great work in the hands of the President. It has been believed by your committee that this course would be a safer one to be pursued in carrying out the purposes of the bill, involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money, all the work and all the expenditure to be made at a distance so far from the capital, than any other method that could be devised. We have tried to concentrate authority and responsibility rather than to disperse it among many persons."

The report refers to the "exhaustive report made by the Isthmian commission of which Admiral Walker is the head, in which every feature of this enterprise is fully and at length discussed," and adds, "No doubt is expressed by the commission as to the practicability of the enterprise; on the contrary, they join with a score of predecessors in expressing their belief that the work can be carried to a successful termination within the limits of reasonable cost and reasonable time. All of the great political parties are committed to the policy of the construction of this canal."

The report then quotes the declaration of the various party platforms and Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt favoring the canal. In conclusion it says:

"In view of the many thousands of pages written and spoken in advocacy of the almost universal demand of the American people that congress should at once do something effective in the inauguration and speedy completion of the isthmian canal, your committee contents themselves, in this brief report, embodying their earnest recommendation that the bill pass."

## WHY SMITH RETIRED.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The retirement of Postmaster General Smith was not requested by President Roosevelt and was not even precipitated by the death of President McKinley. On the contrary, Mr. Smith decided nearly a year ago to leave the cabinet of President McKinley, and last spring he announced that he was determined to go.

Mr. Smith remained during the summer at the personal solicitation of President McKinley, so as to make a beginning of the great work of reforming the second-class mail service. He had expected to resume his editorial duties early this fall, and would have done so had it not been for the tragedy at Buffalo. He consented to remain, like other members of the cabinet, merely for the good effect upon the country.

Mr. Payne was decided upon for the place some time ago, but was formally notified of his appointment only at the time of his visit here during the first week of the congressional session. He would have been asked to take the place at the opening of congress, but was unable to arrange his affairs in Milwaukee.

In response to the urgent request of President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Smith consented to remain until January, when he will resume his position as editor of the Philadelphia Press.

**Smith's Letter of Resignation.**

Postmaster General Smith's letter of resignation is as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:—Following my verbal communication of some time ago, I beg to tender my resignation of the office of postmaster general, to take effect at your early convenience on the appointment and qualification of my successor.

"This step is taken in fulfillment of a plan long since formed, for purely personal reasons, the execution of which has been delayed until it could be carried out without embarrassing your declared policy, and until department measures in which I am depely interested could be satisfactorily advanced and assured.

"In laying down the trust committed to my hands, I want to thank you most sincerely for the confidence you have reposed in me and for the deep pleasure I have found in an association which has deepened my esteem for you personally and my admiration for the spirit and aims of your administration.

"CHARLES EMORY SMITH."

**Choice Not a Surprise.**

Mr. Payne's appointment of postmaster general created no surprise because his close relations with President Roosevelt have been understood.

## HAY NOT TO RETIRE.

Washington, Dec. 20.—In view of the repeated publication of late to the general effect that Secretary Hay is about to retire from the cabinet, a statement is given out with full authority touching this subject, substantially to the effect that Secretary Hay does not now contemplate retirement from the cabinet. This statement applies not only to the present moment, but to that indefinite period fixed by the conclusion of the negotiations necessary to the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

So it is stated, with equal positiveness, that President Roosevelt has, in the strongest terms, expressed to Secretary Hay his strongest desire that he shall remain in the cabinet, of which he forms one of the principal props. Thus, according to the statement, the secretary's inclinations and the President's desires run together and there is no foundation for the reports to the effect that Secretary Hay is to leave his post.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The negotiations between the governments of the United States and Denmark, looking to the cession of the Danish West Indies, are dragging. No substantial progress has been made since last week. The latest suggestion from the Danish side is that the people of the islands shall determine by a plebiscite whether or not they shall be ceded to the United States. The outcome of such a test cannot be foretold, for the strong feeling of attachment for the mother country, on the one hand, might be offset by the great trade advantages expected to follow the cession of the islands to the United States.

## WOULD BE COSTLY.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Wilson states that a discontinuance of the microscopic inspection of meats sent abroad would mean the entire suspension of exports and lose us the $20,000,000 worth of meats annually sold to Germany.

# CIVIL GOVERNMENT

## For Philippines--Working on an Important Measure.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary Root and Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the house committee on insular affairs, were in conference yesterday and as a result of this and further conferences to be held during the holidays an important legislative measure is to be drafted for the complete civil government of the Philippines. Already the measure is framed in the rough and the perfected bill will be ready for introduction in the house soon after the recess, by which time Judge Taft will have arrived from the Philippines to give such advice as congress may desire on the various features involved.

The bill, in the rough draft, covers the questions of mining and forestry, with a view to developing the industries, at the same time regulating the acquisition of mining and timber lands; the disposition of the lands affairs; the granting of franchises; the establishment of banking facilities; the enactment of coinage and currency provisions requisite for the peculiar conditions existing there. The regulation of franchises is considered of prime importance, the idea being so to frame this branch of legislation as to encourage the investment of capital in the Philippines, giving the Filipinos opportunities to work and thus allaying the discontent.

It is stated that the general purpose of the measure is to bring about self government among the natives at the earliest practicable date and this is to be accomplished largely by giving stability and systematization to the many civilizing agencies of commerce, banking, exchange, education, telegraph, etc. Those taking part in the framing of the measure find that it is a task of unusual proportions, far greater than that of framing the Porto Rico civil government bill, owing to the conditions in the Philippines, the continued presence of the military branch and the transitional stage of the natives toward self government.

# SHAW WILL ACCEPT

## Iowa Governor Now on Way to Washington.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, who has been offered the treasury portfolio, and who is now on his way to Washington, is expected to arrive here late to-night or early to-morrow morning. The general impression among Iowa public men in this city is that Gov. Shaw will accept the portfolio.

**Shaw Discussed in Cabinet.**

Washington, Dec. 24.—The cabinet was in session a little over an hour today. Practically no business was transacted, the whole time being occupied in felicitations of the season. The President did not mention the fact that he had tendered the treasury portfolio to Governor Shaw at the meeting, but the matter was talked over privately with Secretary Wilson, the latter expressing the opinion that Gov. Shaw would accept. If Governor Shaw accepts, Secretary Gage will suit the incoming secretary's convenience about relinquishing his portfolio to him. Whenever Gov. Shaw is ready to assume the duties of the position, Secretary Gage will turn over the administration of the treasury to him. Secretary Gage has not yet announced what his plans for the future are. If Gov. Shaw goes into the cabinet the question has been raised as to whether Secretary Wilson, who also comes from Iowa, will remain. On this point a cabinet officer is quoted as saying that the President is particularly desirous that Secretary Wilson shall continue in the cabinet. His work in the department of agriculture is highly appreciated by the farmers of the country and the President does not desire to lose him.

# GERMANY WILL AVOID A TARIFF WAR

Washington, Dec. 24.—It is not probable that Germany ever will begin a tariff war with the United States, says Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock, in a report to the state department, dated November 22. The subject which interests the German press most, in connection with the new German tariff bill, Mr. Harris says, is the probable effect it will have on the renewal of commercial treaties in 1903. He says that the sentiment is almost unanimously in favor of first reaching an agreement with the United States, and using this as a basis for concluding treaties with other nations. Our food stuffs and manufactured goods, Mr. Harris says, have gained such a foothold in Germany that it will be a difficult matter to dislodge them.

## CRANE DECLINED.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, has declined the treasury portfolio tendered to him by President Roosevelt last Friday. It was officially announced at the White House to-day that he had declined for business and domestic reasons.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The announcement of Governor Crane's declination followed a conference between the President and Senator Lodge after the latter had talked with Governor Crane over the long-distance telephone. The only name suggested at the White House to-day after it was known that Governor Crane would not accept was that of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland. Colonel Herrick is at the head of one of the largest savings institutions in the country, and has had a wide experience in financial affairs. He was a warm personal friend of the late President McKinley, and it is understood was promised a foreign mission.

Boston, Dec. 23.—Governor Crane gave out the following statement here this afternoon: "I have felt obliged to decline the appointment of secretary of the treasury tendered me by the President, on account of illness in my family and inability to arrange my business affairs at such short notice."

That was all the governor would say. It is understood that his reference to illness in his family is based upon the fact that his mother is an invalid and on that account he does not care to leave his home.

## NATURALIZED SYRIANS.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The state department confirms the report that Mr. Eddy, our charge at Constantinople, is in correspondence with the porte relative to the proposed expulsion of naturalized American citizens from Turkey unless these citizens abandon their allegiance to the United States. Owing to the absence of a naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey our government has no special authority to interfere in behalf of naturalized citizens as against an edict of expulsion.

**Chinese Navy.**

London, Dec. 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express cables that Yuan Shi Kai, the new viceroy of Chi Li, intends to employ British and American officers to reorganize the Chinese navy.

# MACLAY FIGHTS.

## Will Not Resign, and Declares He Can't Be Removed.

New York, Dec. 24.—According to the World Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of a history of the United States navy, may resign his position as storekeeper at the navy yard as a result of the Sampson-Schley controversy. The World quotes Maclay as saying: "If the President's order is paramount to civil service rules, it knocks out the prop on which I have been resting. I intended to make a test case, but now there is nothing left for me but to get out as gracefully as I can."

"When will you resign?" was asked.

"Maybe to-morrow (Tuesday). I shall look up the law, and if I find that the President has power to remove me, I shall resign forthwith."

**Demanded a Trial.**

New York, Dec. 24.—Edgar Stanton Maclay, whose connection with the Schley case led President Roosevelt to request his resignation as special laborer in the navy, made formal demand yesterday for trial by the usual procedure. He averred that his case came under

EDGAR STANTON MACLAY.

the civil service law and that he could not be dismissed without formal charges, trial and conviction. The request for his resignation was sent to him by Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and he replied at once by letter, formally setting forth his position.

Discussing the case, Maclay said: "The President cannot have me dismissed under the law, as I see it. I do not see how he can force me out. I am protected by the civil service laws, enacted by the congress, whose enactments the President is bound to execute. I do not know positively, but I believe my position under the civil service furnishes me complete protection so long as I violate no rules of the service and that I have not done and have so stated in my letter to the commandant.

**Wants Charges Preferred.**

"No, I do not say that the President is as bad as the czar of Russia. I have done nothing more than write the commandant and ask that charges be preferred against me, and I will do nothing more just now. I have not been suspended and am working here to-day, as I have been doing for fifteen months. I have tried to do my duty here and have broken no rules and shall simply stand for my rights, not for the salary attached to it, for my position here pays me little and is chiefly valuable because of the experience and information it affords me as material for my books."

Rear Admiral Barker forwarded Maclay's letter to Washington.

**Civil Service Don't Go.**

Washington, Dec. 24.—Secretary Long said last night that he had not received the reply of Mr. Maclay to the request for his resignation. Pending its receipt the secretary said he did not wish to enter into the discussion of the matter for publication. In his informal discussion of the matter to-day, Secretary Long made it perfectly plain that the President's intentions in regard to Maclay would be carried out, regardless of the letters declaring that he is protected by civil service rules. It is expected that if he does not resign he will be removed summarily.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.

"Pay to the order of Winfield Scott Schley $3,334."

This is the way a treasury warrant issued yesterday read. The sum mentioned is what is due Rear Admiral Schley as his portion of the prize money for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago on the morning of July 3, 1898. The sum which Rear Admiral Sampson received was in the neighborhood of $25,000 and was sent to him several weeks ago.

Semi-official announcement is made of the fact that neither Admiral Dewey nor General Miles will go to the king's coronation as American envoys. It had been intended that Dewey go in the Olympic with Miles with an imposing escort. The reversal of assignments are due to the President's distavor of the two officers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.

It is apparent from the action of the President in the case of Lieutenant-General Miles and that of Secretary Long in denying the request of the counsel of both Schley and Sampson in regard to the findings of the court of inquiry and the approval of the court's recommendations, that the administration is not only determined to end that controversy, but to put a stop to the wrangling and backbiting that has been so long prevalent among the officers of the navy in connection with the matter and which has had the effect of producing personal enmities and bringing demoralization to the service. In short, the President is determined that the Schley-Sampson controversy shall be a closed incident and no effort on the part of counsel for either of those officers will induce the President to take a step calculated to protract the controversy. The President took the drastic course toward General Miles in order to give swift and stern notice to every officer in the army and navy that if they open their heads they will be sent on duty to Guam, or some other unpleasant place. The Schley people and the Sampson crowd have the same tip.

There is a general disposition all along the line to let up and unless there are more explosions the President thinks he is nearing the end of the controversy.

## WENNEKER DRAWS OUT.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Charles F. Wenneker, who was nominated for the position of collector of internal revenue for the St. Louis district, just before the holiday recess of Congress, but whose nomination was not confirmed, has telegraphed the President to withdraw his name.

Wenneker was not an avowed candidate for this position but was selected by the President as a compromise between the opposing factions in Missouri.

## SAMPSON AND COOK.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The condition of Rear Admiral Sampson is better than it has been for several days past, and if the cold weather moderates, he hopes to be able to resume outdoor exercises.

Captain Francis A. Cook, formerly commanding officer of the Brooklyn at Santiago, is better to-day. It probably, however, will be some time before he recovers from the severe attack of stomach and heart trouble which has caused his present illness.

# PEACE PLAN IN SIGHT

## Open Hostilities Between Chile and Argentine Will Be Averted.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Encouraging news has reached the state department from Buenos Ayres and the officials have renewed confidence that there will be peaceful settlement of the serious dispute between Chili and Argentina. Mr. Lord, United States minister at Buenos Ayres, has reported by cable that the Argentine government has concluded not to press the demands upon Chili which threatened to lead to hostilities but instead has decided to allow the issue to go before the boundary commission which has for several years been engaged in the delimitation of the boundary. Moreover, Mr. Lord reports that while the Argentine minister to Chili has arrived in Buenos Ayres, the Argentine legation at Santiago de Chili has not been closed and consequently diplomatic relations between the two countries have not been interrupted as was supposed from the report from our minister in Chile.

# ITALIAN LYNCHINGS

## Senate at Rome Discusses Our Failure to Stop Them.

Rome, Dec. 21.—In the senate, yesterday, Baron Fava, formerly Italian ambassador at Washington, raised the question of lynching in the United States, in which there had been a repetition of grave events, he said, and where the guilty persons had not been discovered. Baron Fava referred to the suggestion of the late President McKinley, after the lynching at Erwin, Miss., respecting legislation for the protection of foreigners, and he alluded feelingly to the high esteem in which the late President McKinley and the late King Humbert, both victims of assassins, were held by their respective countrymen.

Replying to Baron Fava, Signor Prinetti, minister of foreign affairs, declared that neither the Italian government nor Italian diplomatists were guilty of any negligence in their efforts to secure the triumph of justice, but owing to the reticence of witnesses it had been impossible to identify the culprits, and the grand jury had declared, according to the usual formula, that the lynching in question had occurred by "the will of God." This statement from Signor Prinetti caused a sensation.

Continuing, the foreign minister said that the Italian government would continue to protest, in the hope of obtaining satisfaction, against a state of affairs which constituted an offense against international treaties. The government had represented what a serious thing it was, said Signor Prinetti, that the government of the United States should declare itself unable to fulfill its engagements in conformity with the international treaties. To this representation the American government had not replied in writing, but it had admitted that the Italian claims were well founded and had promised to carefully consider the question.

Minister Prinetti said that he agreed with Baron Fava in his expressed opinion that an indemnity for the lives of Italians who had been lynched should not be refused, but that he considered indemnities ought not to be regarded as a set-off to the crimes committed. At the same time it was impossible to compel the families of the victims to renounce the indemnities spontaneously offered them.

The Italian government, continued the foreign minister, would ask for no indemnities as the price of the blood of its citizens, but it would not object if indemnities were given to the relatives of the deceased. The Italian government acted upon the principle that Italy should insure her subjects abroad with an effective but not arrogant protection, which was inspired by the sentiments, civilization, legality and moderation which she had hitherto exhibited in her relations with foreign states in which her sons had met with open and fruitful hospitality.

## DEWEY'S NAME IS APPLAUDED

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—The twenty-first annual banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held last night in Horticultural hall, covers being laid for nearly 400 members and guests. Guests were present from New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and other cities.

Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck, president of the society, opened the speech-making with a brief address. In coming down the line of the illustrious New Englanders, President Beck mentioned the name of "George Dewey." This was the signal for an outburst of applause such as was not repeated during the remainder of the evening.

## "JENNIE JUNE" DEAD.

New York, Dec. 24.—Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, journalist and organizer of women's clubs, died in this city yesterday from heart failure. Mrs. Croley, who was 72 years old, was born in England. She became a newspaper writer in this city under the nom de plume of "Jennie June" in 1835, and achieved a wide reputation. She organized Sorosis over 30 years ago and through her efforts the federation of women's clubs in this country was formed.

At the time of her death Mrs. Croly was president of the New York Woman's Press club.

## ASIATIC TRADE.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—A newly-formed East Asiatic society, whose purpose is the promotion of German interests in Asia, discussed the possibility of breaking the American cotton monopoly by the introduction of the Russian product grown in territory east of the Caspian sea, at a meeting held yesterday. Dr. August Etienne read a paper before the meeting, affirming that the Caspian sea territory already supplies nearly half of Russia's requirements in cotton. He said that as a result of special investigations he was convinced that the Central Asian cotton output could be indefinitely extended and that it would be a good thing for Germany if Russia became an exporter of cotton, not only because Germany would thus become less dependent upon the United States, but because, since Russia constituted such an important market for German manufacturers, it would be desirable to take Russian cotton for manufacturing purposes.

Gen. Von Der Goltz, the president of the society who, while he was acting as reorganizer of the Turkish army, had special opportunities for becoming acquainted with Asiatic Turkey and the countries lying beyond it, said that he doubted the probability of its soon being possible to overcome the obstacles to a large cotton production in the territory in question.

Sensational scene on the London Metal Exchange follows suicide of an English broker, unscrupulous Americans being blamed for the deed because of alleged rigging of the market.

# BROKEN OFF.

## All Diplomatic Relations Between Argentine and Chile.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Minister Wilson, at Santiago de Chile, confirming the report that the the Argentine minister. Touching the sources of diplomacy had been exhausted in the effort to settle the dispute between Chile and Argentina, and that diplomatic relations had been broken off through the withdrawal from Chile of proposition emanating from the Argentine side to refer the dispute to Great Britain as an arbitrator, the Chilean representatives claim this was their own original proposition. This being the case it is believed there is a way open for a peaceful adjustment of the trouble.

New York, Dec. 23.—According to the Valparaiso, Chili, correspondent of the Herald, the opinion prevails there that even though negotiations may be stopped at present, the rupture between Chili and Argentina will be only for a short time, and will pave the way for a rapid settlement of the boundary controversy.

A large crowd made a friendly demonstration in front of the United States, Colombian, Mexican, Ecuadorian and Brazilian consulates at Valparaiso, Saturday.

**Recall of the Minister.**

New York, Dec. 23.—The recall of the Argentine minister to Chili has made a good impression in Argentina, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald. The correspondent also says that the Argentine government will prepare an explanatory note, embodying the points of the dispute, and will send it to King Edward of Great Britain, the arbitrator of the boundary question.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 21.—Via Galveston—Senor Portela, the Argentine minister to Chili, and Senor Yanez, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, will have another conference to-day.

Dr. Alcorta, the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, presented to President Roca, last night, another telegram from Senor Portela.

Dr. Alcorta then had a long conference with General Mitre, president of the boundary command, former president of Argentina. It is said Senor Concha Subercaseaux, the Chilian minister here, has placed before President Roca a project for a new protocol, which includes withdrawing the Argentine and Chilian officials from the territory in dispute and from Ultima Esperanza.

According to the local news agency the adoption of the following plan, said to be of Chilian origin, as a solution of the Argentine-Chilian problem, is being much discussed:

First—The acceptance of the clause in the note concerning the roads in the disputed territory.

Second—To submit to arbitration the document relating to the Ultima Esperanzza claims.

Third—To submit to arbitration any divergence of opinion which may arise in the future.

Fourth—An agreement to limit the armaments of the two countries.

Confidence of an arrangement being reached to-day is increasing.

The Nacion, in an editorial article today, insists that the present situation cannot be further prolonged and that any solution is preferable to the exciting uncertainty.

## PRIZE MONEY FOR REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY

Washington, Dec. 24.—The treasury department yesterday drew a warrant in favor of Rear Admiral Schley for $3,334, his share of the prize money due him for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, July 3, 1898.

## COURT OF LABOR.

New York, Dec. 19.—Judges of the new court of labor declared enthusiastically at the close of their private session that they had practically arranged the terms for a treaty of peace between capital and labor. It was difficult to tell which were the more enthusiastic—the representatives of the great industries who had gathered for the conference, or the trade unionists, who had listened to them and offered them suggestions. All believed that steps had been taken to conciliate interests that have often warred through misunderstanding.

The meeting had been called to bring together the newly selected arbiters so that they could discuss the scope of their work, adopt preliminary resolutions, elect permanent officers and appoint a committee to draft by-laws.

This work was accomplished without friction. United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna was chosen chairman. Samuel Gompers and Oscar S. Straus, vice chairmen; Charles A. Moore, treasurer, and Ralph M. Easley, secretary.

Those named as a committee on by-laws are Mr. Straus, S. R. Callaway, James H. Eckels, John J. McCook, Mr. Gompers and Harry White. This committee will report a set of by-laws to the executive committee at a meeting to be held about the last week in January, the date of which will be set by the chairman.

The members of the committee who met in the rooms of the board of trade and transportation, included Archbishop John Ireland, former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, James Duncan, Daniel J. Keefe, Charles M. Schwab, S. R. Callaway, Lewis Nixon, Marcus M. Marks, James E. Lynch and John D. Rockefeller, jr.

## WON'T BE DONE.

London, Dec. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following dispatch from Rome to-day:

"The vatican is becoming decidedly more hopeful that the United States will yield to the pope's great desire and appoint a diplomatic representative to the vatican. So anxious is the pope for the success of his project that he would be satisfied at present with a semi-official representative, in the hope that he would be eventually turned into a minister or ambassador. It seems that Washington is not unwilling to discuss the matter and the vatican has intimated, in return, its desire to meet American wishes in Cuba and the Philippines, and possibly create another cardinal in the United States. The pope is somewhat opposed to the latter step, while Cardinal Gibbons lives, but he may compromise the matter by creating Archbishop Ireland or Archbishop Corrigan cardinal of the Curia, entailing living in Rome."

Sheik of Koweyt in Arabia defied the Sultan and asked British for protection.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 21.—Retail trade has easily held the center of the stage this week, stimulated, as it has been, by the dual influences of exceptionally cold weather throughout the country and a rather more pronounced holiday demand, which promises to be of record-breaking character, not only as to volume, but as to quality and grade of goods purchased. While jobbers in many lines, notably shoes, clothing and rubber goods, report a good re-order business growing out of the above conditions, wholesale trade, as a rule, has been seasonably quiet, exception to this being noted in woolen goods, raw wool, lumber, leather, coal, and last, but by no means least, iron and steel, in a myriad of forms. The spectacular feature of the week in prices has been the continued marking down of copper, and sympathetically therewith the drop in tin and lead.

Slow but steady accretions in the price of pig iron are proof of the heavy buying going on in the cruder forms, which vies with the active call for bars, sheets, plates, rails and structural material among finished products. Despite the record-breaking production buyers are still eager, and the familiar car shortage cry is heard most loudly in this trade. Nothing is heard of the usual conservative waiting for the new year's arrival to place business, and order books of leading producers are filled for long periods ahead. Hardware is in good demand at most markets.

Foreign cotton speculators are apparently getting their second wind after the surprise given them by the government estimates. Liverpool estimators claim a crop of over 11,000,000 bales, against the 9,674,000 bales indicated, and prices are now on a dead center awaiting a new impulse. Receipts are the South are impeded by cold weather, but the reports of a short yield are so numerous at present as to back up the smaller estimates. The higher range of value has induced a moderation of consumption estimates, but these are still one million bales in excess of the estimated out turn. Actual cotton is still nearly half a cent above near futures. Cotton is 1⅛ cents below a year ago, while print cloths are only one-eighth cent off.

Manufacturers will not sell largely ahead, and cotton goods are firm. In speculative staples the cereals have held a portion of the rally from the low prices struck last week. Wheat has eased a little on liquidation, absence of bull support and fairly large receipts. Visible supplies are now larger than a year ago, but the export demand is a little freer. Corn and oats have sympathized with price movements within narrow limits. Provisions are irregular with pork slightly higher and lard lower than a week ago.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week, aggregate 4,332,832 bushels, as against 3,879,809 last week and 4,123,350 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (25 weeks), aggregate 140,035,547 bushels, as against 89,084,079 last season. Corn exports aggregate 330,941 bushels, as against 278,307 last week and 5,465,578 last year. July 1 to date corn exports are 20,126,179 bushels against 89,167,239 last season.

Tales of rate cutting at the west contrast strangely with reports of car shortage and incidentally returns of earnings, which show that fifty roads earned 8 per cent more in the first week of December this year than they did last, while for the second week forty-two roads show a gain of $500,000 over the middle week of December, 1900. Again, October gross earnings of 105 systems increased 16.2 per cent on a total of $119,212,776, while net took on 20.5 per cent the total being $46,092,955, as against $38,249,005 for October last year, when the coal miners' strike held sway.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 262, as against 233 last week, 262 in this week last year, 211 in 1899, 212 in 1898, and 280 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 24, as against 23 last week and 28 in this week a year ago.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 23.—Close.—Wheat has once more shown its strength and prices advanced 1⅜ cents over Saturday. Trading for holiday week is exceptionally brisk. Visions of dollar wheat are freely indulged in, as the knowing ones claim the bulls have a firm hold on the market, and won't let go. The start was without much feature on cables that did not show any great amount of responsive strength of our market Saturday. Cash and December opened up at 81c; May and July up at 83½. Traders expected to see a break in the cables, but later advices from Liverpool stated that stocks were too small there to permit of delivery. On this paper there was a good deal of long buying and prices advanced. The market showed an exceptionally firm tone for holiday trade. Local receipts were small—only 5 cars, 1 grading contract.

Corn—Early trade small and dull. Market opened unchanged. Cables were indifferent. Some little strength was derived from wheat toward the close and a gain of 1c was made.

Oats—Dull and unchanged at the opening. Trading at a standstill. Prices advanced ½c before the close.

Clover Seed—The seed market early showed signs of activity and strength. Prices were up 25c at the opening, and some speculative demand gave further advance of 25c before noon. Receipts, 200 bags; shipments, 400 bags.

Following are the prices at the close.

Corn—December, 66c; May, 65c.

Oats—December, 46½; May, 47c.

Clover Seed—December, $4.87½; March, $5.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 87 | 88¾ | 87 | 88¾ |
| Dec. | 87¼ | 88¾ | 87¼ | 88¾ |
| May | 87¼ | 88¾ | 87¼ | 88¾ |

To-day Dec. 23

CHICAGO

| Wheat— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 77¾ | 78½ | 77¼ | 78½ 77¼ |
| May | 80¾ | 82¾ | 80¾ | 82¾ 80¾ |
| July | 81 | 82¾ | 80¾ | 82 80¾ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Dec. | 62¾ | 64 | 62¾ | 64 64 |
| May | 62¾ | 63¾ | 62¾ | 63¾ 63¾ |
| July | 63¾ | 64¾ | 63¾ | 64¾ 63¾ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Dec. | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¼ | 44¾ 44¼ |
| May | 45¾ | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46¼ 45¾ |

NEW YORK

| Wheat— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 84½ | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ 84½ |
| May | 85½ | 87¼ | 85½ | 87¼ 86 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Dec. | 70¾ | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ 70¾ |
| May | 71¾ | 73¼ | 71¾ | 73¼ 71¾ |

ST. LOUIS

| Wheat— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 85 | 85¾ | 85 | 85¾ 85¾ |
| May | 84½ | 86¾ | 84½ | 86¾ 84½ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | | | | 76¼ |
| May | | | | 79½ 78¾ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | $16 40 | $16 45 | $16 40 | $16 45 $16 37 |
| May | 16 82 | 16 92 | 16 82 | 16 92 16 82 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| Dec. | | | | 8 75 8 77 |
| Jan. | 8 75 | 8 77 | 8 72 | 8 75 8 77 |
| May | 8 90 | 9 05 | 8 90 | 9 02½ 8 97 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| Dec. | | | | 8 27 |
| Jan. | 8 27 | 8 40 | 8 27 | 8 40 8 37 |
| May | 8 62 | 8 65 | 8 62 | 8 65 8 60 |

Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Wheat—There was some selling by local traders in expectation that long wheat would come out, but much to their disappointment commission houses absorbed all offerings which stood and longs to covering with closing a strong one. The situation is such that higher prices are warranted and we expect to see high level crossed within a short period.

Corn—There was some selling on heavy Danube shipments and a larger run of receipts, but the strength in wheat induced covering by shorts. Outside dealers were lacking with local sentiment inclined to be bearish.

Oats—Trade was light, but there was good buying by a prominent commission house as well as brokers. Influenced by strength in wheat and corn. Outside trade not notable for its absence.

Provisions—Trade was only moderate, although there was some buying of lard on the light weight of hogs.

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 24.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484.85@484.90 for demand and at 483.80@483.90 for 60 days; posted rates, 484.80@485 and 487@487½. Commercial bills, 